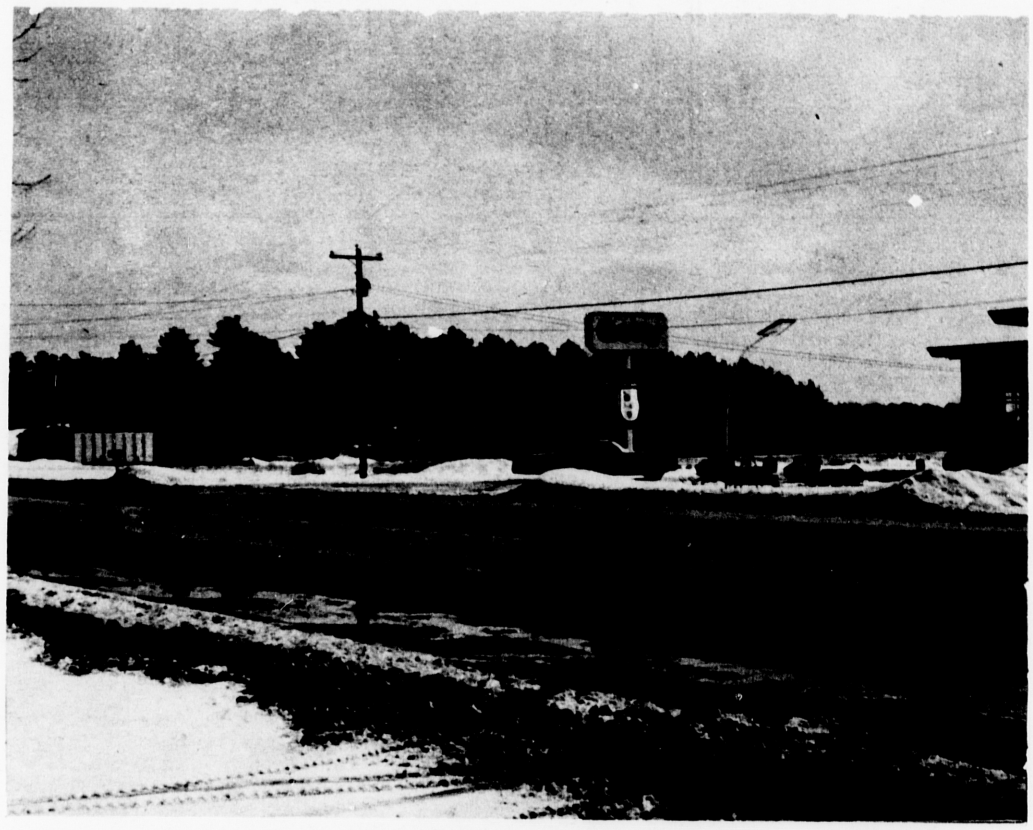

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

Published weekly at Proctor Hall, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.
Entered as second class matter at Middlebury, Vt.

January 28, 1972

Commission Considers Proposed Route 7 Shopping Center

BY BOB SEARLES

On Monday, January 17, the District Environmental Commission met in the Middlebury Inn to review the plans for a proposed shopping center on Route 7 south of Middlebury. The center was proposed by Myron Hunt, the owner of a 10.4 acre lot near the Bowling Lanes and the Getty Station on Route 7. Mr. Hunt is a realtor for Middlebury Associates, Inc. of Buffalo, N.Y. and Boston, Mass.

In May of 1971, Mr. Hunt first submitted his plans to the Middlebury Planning Commission for approval. The Planning Commission considered the plans for several months, and, in November, after many meetings, approved the plans with several recommendations. Mr. Hunt also had to gain approval from the Vermont Highway Dept. for a access to Route 7, which involved turning lanes, center islands, and traffic control signals. The necessary arrangements for sewage disposal, water, and rubbish removal were also made. By December, the only remaining approval required before construction could begin was from the District Environmental Commission which was set up by Act 250.

The title of Act 250 is "An Act to create an Environmental Board and District Commissions." It was passed in 1970 to aid in statewide control of the environment of Vermont. One way in which the act works is in the area of controlling land developments. Any person wishing to develop an area greater than ten acres (for other than personal use) must submit an application to the Environmental Commission as well as to the local planning commission. The proposed shopping center came under the jurisdiction of District Commission #4 which covers Addison and Chittendon counties.

The Commission must then have a public hearing at which all persons can discuss the pros and cons of the proposal. On the basis of this and subsequent meetings, the Commission must then approve or deny the application. Its decision is made on the grounds of specific criteria stated in Act 250 : 1) air and water pollution, 2) availability of water for the development, 3) soil erosion, 4) traffic conditions with respect to existing or proposed highways, 5) the effect on aesthetics, natural beauty, historic sites, and rare or irreplacable natural areas, 6) conforms with land use, regional, or local plans. The burden of proof rests either with the applicant or with those opposed to the project, as outlined in Act 250.

600 Cars

The final plans of the shopping center were given to the District Environmental Commission prior to the scheduled Jan. 17 meeting. The site is 10.4 acres, of which 8.4 will contain buildings or paved area for parking. Actual commercial area is to be approximately 50-70,000 square feet. The parking lot will have a capacity of over 600 cars with an average flow of 285 cars per hour (est.). There is to be an A&P, a Giant store, and three yet unknown shops in the center.

The hearing was scheduled to begin at 7:30 P.M. on Monday night, but it was delayed because a larger room was needed to hold all the people who attended. It was the largest group that the Commission had ever seen at one of its meetings. Chairman Duncan Brown informed the group of the necessary regulations which governed the meeting. Brown then listened to those who felt they should be "parties" to the proposal; a party being one who has a direct vested interest in the proposed project. Parties to this hearing were : Myron Hunt, the applicant; the Middlebury Planning Commission, represented by Atty. Mark Sperry; the Chamber of Commerce, represented by Atty. Jonathan Brownell; and the Agency for Environmental Conservation, represented by Atty. Schuyler Jackson.

Chairman Brown ran the meeting on the basis of consideration of the individual points. The question of air and water pollution was first and most hotly contested. Mr.

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Stanford Professor Dismissed

H. Bruce Franklin, a Communist tenured associate professor of English at California's Stanford University, was dismissed from duty by a faculty committee in early January.

Franklin was tried on charges brought against him by Stanford President Richard W. Lyman. He was accused of 5 counts of "substantial and manifest neglect of duty." The faculty hearing board fired him on the grounds that he incited "disruptive" behavior among students during the Feb. 8, 1971 demonstrations that followed the Laotian invasion.

His dismissal was the first time a tenured faculty member has been fired at Stanford since 1901, and is the first time a tenured professor has been thrown out of a major university since Joe McCarthy's Communist witch hunt. The action takes on many of the same political overtones as the firing of radical UVM professor Michael Parenti.

The hearing, conducted by a faculty review board, seemed interminable; the transcript took up 4,000 pages. The decision of guilty was expected; the penalty of dismissal was not.

Franklin is also a Marxist-Maoist and member of the central committee of the Vencermos, a revolutionary Chicano group that advocates armed defense with a philosophy similar to that of the Black Panthers.

Franklin attended Amherst College, which he hated. He graduated Summa Cum Laude, and entered Stanford graduate school as a ploy to win early discharge from the Air Force.

Freshman Girl Missing

Lynne Schultze, an 18-year-old freshman woman at Middlebury, has been missing since December 10. She was last seen walking south of Middlebury on Route 7, and was presumed to have been hitch-hiking.

Anyone who may know anything that might possibly aid in learning Lynne's whereabouts is requested by Dean Wonnacott to speak to her. The Dean emphasized that both she and the girl's parents were only interested in knowing that Lynne is safe.

Lynne Schultze is 5'3" and weighs 113 pounds. She left school with only the clothes she had on and $30.00.

Community Council Approves VPIRG

BY RICK VOTTA

The Community Council decided at its meeting of January 19 to declare the Middlebury Public Interest Research Group a school group pending the submission of a constitution. This approval, however, does not solve the problem of how the group will be funded.

Paul Gionfriddo and Richard Prario were present to represent the group and to lobby for approval of the proposed funding system. This system entails the raising of the Student Activity Fee by six dollars each year. This fee would be refunded to any student (or student's parents) upon request. A petition made earlier this year revealed that 56% of the student body endorsed both the concept of VPIRG and the proposed funding arrangement.

The opposition to this proposal lies in the interpretation of exactly what a student activity is. By definition, a student activity is an on-campus organization. The VPIRG representatives felt that their organization, while based in Montpelier, would involve a group of Middlebury students in a rewarding and educational experience. While it is a political organization, VPIRG is non-partisan and strictly for exposing inadequacies on both sides.

Baseless Argument

In Prario's words, "VPIRG is an exciting new type of student activity." He went on to say that the off campus issue was a "very baseless argument." "Some things must be based on their own merits," he said.

The issue, therefore, is no longer just the validity of VPIRG. The whole question of what a student activity really is has become a major issue. A future meeting will have to solve the problem of funding, thereby deciding whether VPIRG will become a viable and influential organization. As Gionfriddo stated after the meeting, "Any decision will have to live up to the expectations and goals of both the college and the members of VPIRG."

E Q NEWS

composting -- an alternative?

BY TOM PLUMB

Present methods of solid waste disposal create more problems than they solve, if they solve any at all. At present there are three main types of solid waste disposal: incineration, landfill, and junkyards. All three are self-defeating, waste our natural resources, and are major polluters.

Incineration burns up valuable materials and releases fumes that very few enjoy breathing. To date very few of the incinerators in the U.S. meet the federal air pollution control standards.

Sanitary landfills, a method we use in Vermont, are often not very sanitary, cause bad odors, attract vermin, cause water pollution, bury valuable materials never to be used again, fill in natural landscape (gulleys, swamps, and other "undesirable" areas), and create flat areas that are not stable enough to be of much use for years to come.

Junkyards are havens for vermin and are terrible eyesores. This method does allow people to salvage spare parts to cars, old lamps, stoves and all types of junk but this does not seem to be sufficient enough to eliminate the eyesores.

The only real effective methods of solid waste disposal that remain are composting and recycling. At the present time Vermont has plenty of land for landfills but someday it is going to run out of land and new methods will have to be used. But E.Q. does not believe that Vermont should sit back and cross that bridge when it gets to it just because it is "cheaper" to use landfills. There may not be another side of that bridge if we wait too long. In Darien, Ct. an acre of land went for $100,000 and there was nothing built on the land prior to this. Fortunately, the city was given land by a wealthy family and therefore had a place to start a compost pile in the city because they had run out of land for landfill.

According to J.W. Clark, Prof. of Civil Engineering at New Mexico State University, as quoted in Rodale Press's book **Garbage As You Like It**, "the high rate composting of domestic refuse may be described as a process in which materials such as carbohydrates, fats, and proteins are oxidized and stabilized biologically by thernophilic (heat-loving) organisms in a few days. The end product is stable organic material ordinarily referred to as humus."

"Almost any organic material -- feathers, bones, leaves, grass clippings, wood, garbage, rubbish, and paper may be composted. Composting disposes of most all organic refuse from the home without odor, smoke, flies, or bugs, and the pathogenic (harmful) organisms are destroyed. The addition of compost humus to the soil helps to dilute and reduce toxic substances already in the soil (Pesticides, herbicides, etc.) . The compost humus acts as a soil conditioner as it helps to retain water. Compost from domestic refuse including garbage usually contains significant amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and postash."

A compost pile should be trapezoidal and depending on the size of the operation it should be about 6-10 feet wide at the base, 5-8 ft. wide at the top, and 5-8 ft. tall. The length doesn't matter. The three main things that must be kept in mind are air, water, and carbon to nitrogen content. The top must be flat to allow rain to enter. Water is needed to start microbial respiration, oxygen is needed by the aerobic bacteria for survival, and a proper balance of carbonaceous to nitrogenous waste materials is needed to make sure the process is odorless. Nitrogen containing materials such as grass cause odors when they are allowed to sit alone but when they are combined in a 3:1 (carbon : nitrogen) ratio no odors are given off. Leaves on their own contain the proper ratio and therefore a compost pile of leaves alone is possible. Materials that contain carbon are such things as leaves, pine needles, sawdust, and newspaper. Nitrogen containing materials include grass, vegetable wastes, garbage, manures, sewage sludge, and soil. In the process of decomposition the pile heats up to temperatures of over 150 degrees F and any intelligent rodent knows that this would not make an ideal habitat. Since no odor is created flies aren't even attracted to it.

Hillel Shuval, the chief sanitary engineer in Israel, was quoted in **Garbage As You Like It** in the following manner: "The sanitary engineer has seen in composting a practical and sanitary way of disposing of urban garbage, while the agriculturalist sees garbage composting as an important additional source of organic fertilizer much needed to replenish the tired and heavily worked soil of Israel..." So not only is composting a method of solid waste disposal that puts waste back into the life cycle but it also could improve the soil of Vermont. However, there are a few differences between Middlebury and Israel. To answer some questions about composting in Vermont, Environmental Quality interviewed Mr. Stanley Bulpitt, a nurseryman in Darien, Conn., and a well-known advocate of composting. First of all Israel doesn't have a six month winter. Mr. Bulpitt said that the temperature of the pile and that it would take longer to decompose. But it still works and has been done in Toronto. There are several ways to cope with the cold weather. One way is to dig a hole and depend on the heat that is generated by the earth to keep the pile warm enough for the bacteria to start decomposing the materials. Another way is to place the wastes in a greenhouse and allow the warmth of the sun that is trapped inside to provide this needed heat. Mr. Bulpitt suggested that the pile of windrows should be thinner and kept for two years instead of one. This way oxygen can get to the bacteria more easily and there would be a longer time for the bacteria to work on it.

The second main difference is the size of each. Middlebury has a very small population in comparison to Israel. In a letter from Mr. Bulpitt this problem was solved. "Composting is practical and feasible if only done on the grounds of Middlebury College, and the school could make good use of the end product. There's no great capital investment required, and no minimum size of operation."

"The 400,000 population of the state of Vermont may not create as much waste as the national average, but even if they are well, well below the national average, they make over 1,000 tone of garbage and bulk waste daily. That can be the cause of a lot f ground water pollution in the nice green hills of Vermont."

There is a great deal more involved in composting but the important thing is that it can work in Vermont if we only give it a chance. E.Q. proposes that Vermont switch from landfilling to composting/ recycling/reusing as its means of solid waste disposal. There's no great solid waste problem in Vermont yet, but EQ does not believe that we should sit around and wait for one. Anyone who is interested in working on this problem please contact Tom Plumb, Box 702.

On January 31, Schuyler Jackson, the Assistant Secretary of the Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation, will speak on "State Environmental Controls" at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge.

Senator Muskie's Record on the Envivronment

"Man, no less than the peregrine falcon and the mountain lion, is an endangered species. He is also the principal danger to himself, the principal polluter of his environment." Senator Edmund S. Muskie, November 2, 1971, Senate Floor

The following is a partial list of Senator Muskie's record of action, compiled by his campaign staff:

Authored and Managed

Clean Air Act of 1963: This was the first major federal law aimed at air pollution; it authorized federal research and technical aid to states to create or improve regulatory acts.

Water Quality Act of 1965: This bill established the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and a water quality standards program; since 1966, when funding authority was established, the federal government has appropriated over $2.2 billion to aid in the construction of water pollution control facilities for the nation's major rivers.

Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965: This act authorized matching grants to states for research, development, and demonstration of improved methods of disposing of waste.

Clean Air Amendments of 1965: These amendments moved to establish federal control over automobile emissions.

Clean Air Restoration Act of 1966: This bill authorized $3.4 billion in federal grants to cities and municipalities for construction of municipal waste treatment facilities.

Air Quality Act of 1967: This act established the nation's first regional air quality standards; it provided for automobile emissions standards, and offered financial aid to states to maintain effective air pollution programs.

Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970: This act gave the federal government the power to clean up oil pollution and recover the costs of clean-up from the polluter. The law also provided for federal control of sewage discharges from vessels. Title II of the law established an Office of Environmental Quality.

Clean Air Act of 1970: This law set national air quality standards

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Winter Term Projects...

BY JOHN MARTINUZZI

Drama

Work is underway, during this winter term, on a number of interesting dramatic productions. The time now being spent in preparation for the presentation of these various shows reflects a marked increase of interest in theater at Middlebury.

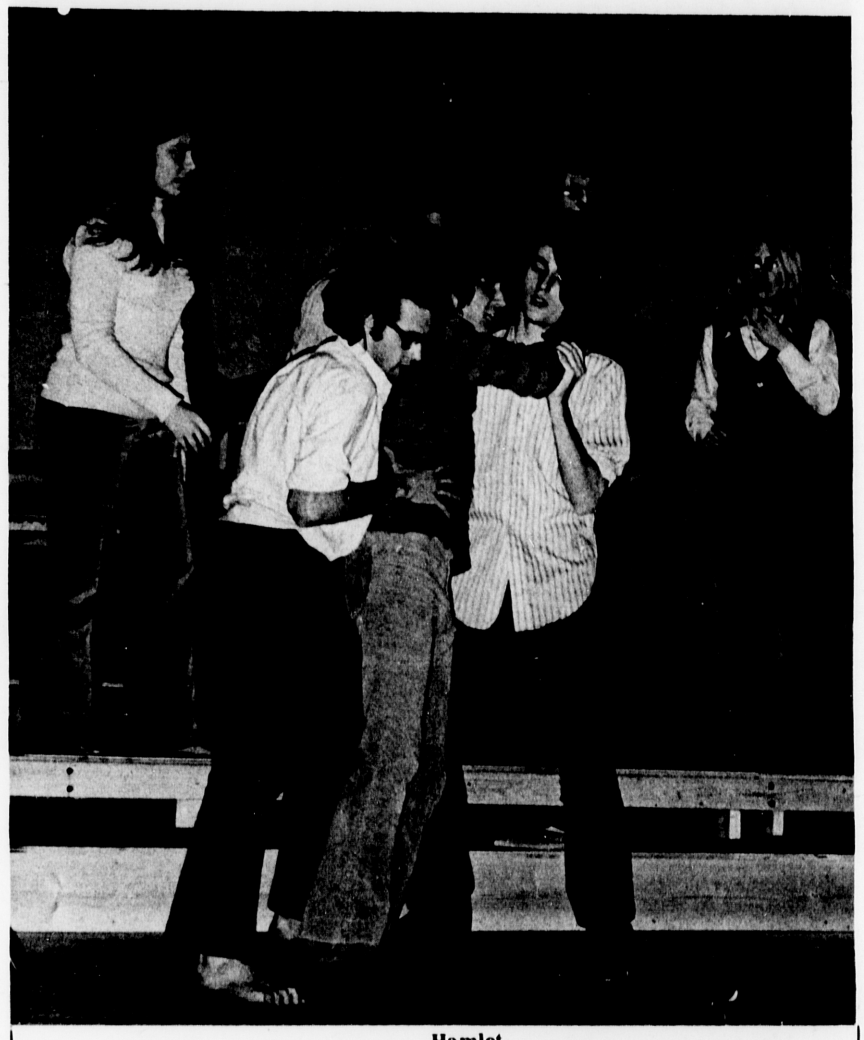
Miss Julie, a moving and intimate play by August Strindberg, is now in rehearsal and will run Feb. 17-19. Strindberg is a 19th century cramatist who, along with Ibsen and Chekhov, is considered the founder of modern theatre. **Miss Julie** is one of his most popular plays and in his preface to it Strindberg outlined his theory of dramatic presentation. The Middlebury production meticulously observes his demands and will therefore be doing the show in the Hepburn Zoo where a close and comfortable atmosphere can be created.

Miss Julie

Simon Barenbaum, the director of Middlebury's French plays, is advisor to the production, which features Linda Headley, John Martinuzzi and Lyon Filmer. Bart Teush and Erie Volkert are also advisors to the project and have volunteered their time to the development and evaluation of the work. The students are experimenting with various approaches to the creation of a dramatic character.

Acting demands more than simply the confidence to present oneself before an audience, or the technical ability to indicate such things as process of thought or spontaneous reaction to lines that one has learned to expect and depend on for weeks. This production's experimental method of working with three different advisors exposes the students to varying approaches to acting while at the same time it leaves them the responsibility of determining the shape and direction that the show takes.

Also in rehearsal is Erie Volkert's **Hamlet** seminar. This production is scheduled for March 2-5 as part of the Concert Film Drama Series. The show has already undergone some interesting developments and Mr. Volkert indicates that it may be a pointedly unconventional interpretation. Andrew Bloch will portray Hamlet. The cast includes many newcomers to Middlebury's stage and the successful though dearly won approval of this third accredited production for the year is a great boost and encouragement to students who might not otherwise participate. We hope Middlebury will continue to sponsor at least three production seminars a year.



Hamlet

Dance

There are several non-dramatic performances in preparation during this term as well. The Music and Motion course led by Mr. Todd and Miss Gulick is doing an evening of dance in relation to contrasting forms or periods of music. The students will dance in McCullough Gym on Feb. 2. Peter Driscoll, in addition to acting in **Hamlet**, is studying mime. He works with daily exercises and speaks of an informal workshop of stylized movements and illusions, tools of the mime, and the development of the situations which make up the mime's performance. Peter has been discovering the capacity of the body to say what words cannot. Still, despite a month's work, he feels he is just beginning to scratch the surface of art in movement.

Peter Driscoll

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WINTER CLEARANCE

AT

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A Chance to Strut your Stuff

As a result of the Campus's recent acquisition of typesetting equipment, it is now possible to produce a paper of quality at minimal cost, roughly one-third to one-half of former costs. Naturally this affords greater opportunities for experimentation in journalism.

In the belief that responsible and responsive journalism could be a valuable academic endeavor, and one not currently available in Middlebury's curriculum, a group of people– – editors and former editors of the Campus, and other interested Vermonters– – are exploring the possibility of alternative media in the state, specifically, the idea of producing, as an educational and useful venture, a summer bi-weekly for Vermont.

The paper would concentrate on those areas presently not well-served by Vermont's media. These areas would include longer feature articles on human conditions in Vermont, investigative journalism, environment, a heavy coverage of the summer cultural scene, and a thorough study of some of the institutions in the state such as tax structures, the correctional institutions, the school system, and so on. While creative and independent in spirit, the paper would be low in tone in order to appeal to a broad segment of Vermont's population, and would document heavily its assertions of fact.

The barriers to such a paper are many, not the least of which is financial. Even if the cost of the paper can be met, it is unlikely that participants in the project can be paid. Housing costs can probably be kept to a minimum, however, and personal expenses will probably not be high.

Despite many frustrating problems that must be solved, the idea is promising and deserves an attempt. But it will need intensive and immediate attention. There will be a working meeting of people interested in such a project Monday at four in Proctor Lounge. Please bring ideas of specific areas in which you would like to work.

'THE CAMPUS' INTERVIEWS:

Dean Lillian Johnson

BY JAY HULME

The Dean's office has been strenghthened this year by the addition of Lillian Johnson, assistant Dean of Students.

Tulsa Oklahoma is her hometown, and she graduated from Howard University in 1971, where she was a Political Science major. Dean Johnson feels that for her present work, Political Science was quite beneficial because it taught her about politics and government and also gave her a different perspective on people.

When asked about Middlebury in general, Dean Johnson said that the first word that comes to mind would be "classic", regarding the surroundings, serenity, and beauty of the campus, but there are other aspects as well. One thing that concerned her was the student apathy that she feels exists, as manifested in such things as the same people always being involved in the activities and people who will complain about something once and then forget about it.

Dean Johnson said that, even though she was from a large university, she felt that the students here were like most at any college, and when the opportunities arose were not afraid to speak their minds. Her fellow Deans in the office have also impressed her, and she believes that they are interested in the students.

When asked about the "Campus," Dean Johnson said that for a college newspaper it was "average" and that perhaps in the news reporting there was occasionally some bias. She was at the Faculty meeting on January 10, 1972, where "Professor Hill read a statement in which he censured the Middlebury Campus for the editorial of December 9, 1971, which he felt to be an invidious and innacurate statement regarding the actions of the Faculty meeting of December 6." (from the minutes of the meeting), and surmised that the censure was not passed because it would serve no effect.

In reply to a query regarding the Student Sex Counselling Service, she felt that they were necessary, served a good purpose, and were needed even before they came into existence. Dean Johnson, who is on the President's Health Service Committee, is also in favor of having birth control medication prescribed at the infirmary, and cannot understand why it is not being done now.

When asked if she thought that she was hired because she is black, she replied "I **know** I was hired because I'm black." She feels that between Blacks and Whites on campus there is an ignorance of each others' cultures. Dean Johnson believes that Blacks and Whites really would like to get to know each other but are afraid to try. Ignorance, she suspects, is the cause of this hesitation. The "Black Table" at Proctor is an example of this division, and she felt that a lot of Whites would like to sit down at this table, but will not simply becuase they are scared. Dean Johnson does not think that any group can solve this problem, but rather a fusion of the two cultures must occur on an individual basis.

With regard to exact numbers, there are 1862 students on campus, 57 of whom are black, making Middlebury 3% black; Dean Johnson would like to see that percentage increase to about 10% and remain there as the college grows. She does not feelt that there is any racial discrimination in the admissions procedure, as the pictures in the application forms are only used for things like "New Faces."

Blacks who come to Middlebury , she said, are helped by such things as the summer orientation program and also an Inter-Departmental Course which is open only to incoming freshmen. This course, which meets 5 times each week, gives four weeks of study in each of three different departments, and is a two credit program. Even with these programs, Dean Johnson believes that the key to Black-White understanding is in the obliteration of the ignorance that exists between them in society.

Laura Reinertsen

By Charles Lennon

President Armstrong's Committee on the role of the college consists of one administration and four faculty members, and a lone student, Laura Reinertsen. The potential impact of this committee's conclusions should be as great as its task of performing an in-depth examination of the college. In this study of the college's character and mission, a clear exposition of student interests and views are essential ingredients of an accurate and factually-based report. In this vein, Laura Reinertsen was interviewed on January 19th.

An important question regarding her seemingly token presence on this committee is whether or not she will have any effect on its proceedings and findings. In response to such a question, she said, "I think already the other members of the committee have shown a respect for me and my ideas . . . I think it's obvious that they are going to be having a different background, but I think they really are all respectful of the fact that students are important . . I think that the onus is on me to really hear people and articulate as much as I can of general student opinion. . . We haven't done anything yet, but from sensing attitudes, it's not tokenism on their part; they will listen and I think they all appreciate the fact that a student at least needs to be there."

In speaking of her experience in fuctioning as a student representative, Laura Reinertsen said, "I've been busy on the activities board, which is a kind of training to be aware of what's going on in people's attitudes and minds . . . It's not the same as this, but the idea is being there and listening and feeling out people's attitudes."

As for the tangible means that Laura Reinertsen plans to employ in probing the broad spectrum of student sentiment, she feels as of now that the following should sufficiently inform her - "...the reports of the Student Forum Working Groups, receiving information from official structures, bull sessions to which the entire student body would be welcome, and also the committee as a whole will be sending out questionnaires on various topics to the whole college community." A questionnaire for freshman is under preparation now, and its purpose will be "...to try to find out who comes to Middlebury and why, and what they expect here and why, and what they get here and why, and how this is different from what they expected."

Laura Reinertsen feels that significant additional information will come from personal contacts. "There are a lot of people wandering around that have been thinking about what a college education means and what Middlebury is doing for them." She hopes that they will approach her and talk to her about education. "I think that the people that will come and talk will be people that have really thought." She explains that she wants a lot of different types of ideas, to get a proper perspective, so that she can be a "good funnel, a good articulator."

When asked for her feelings on the size of the college in terms of student enrollment, Laura Reinertsen said, "Personally, I wouldn't want to see it get very much larger than it is, because I think we'd be losing the community we have.

On the subject of Pass-Fail proposals, she says, "I think it could be a viable option, but it would have to remain as an option because whether you like the rat-race part of it or not, people have to get into graduate school, and Pass-Fail isn't going to work for them."

Considering the prospect of a new fieldhouse, Laura Reinertsen explains, "I want to look into the thing, to see how much money we're spending on it, and where other priorities might be.

Commenting on the sticky question of tenure, she says, "I have enough empathy to feel that if a teacher is good, then it is

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Parenti's Statement to the Press

The following is a statement released by Michael Parenti on his dismissal from UVM. The statement is in response to a letter from the Board of Trustees of UVM which enumerated the reasons for his dismissal.

By MICHAEL PARENTI

On December 21, 1971, the UVM Board of Trustees presented me with a statement explaining to their satisfaction why my contract was not renewed. The statement said, in part, "The Board does not question your professional competence. However there are additional considerations in each individual case which must be determined by the Board in reaching a decision..." The statement goes on to say: "The Board believes that it must give consideration to the special responsibilities necessarily assumed by individuals when they become members of the faculty of the University of Vermont as evidenced by their professional conduct. (The Board uses the word 'conduct' in its accepted sense of personal behavior, way of acting and deportment.)" The Board made five specific charges:

"Following your acceptance of a contract with UVM, you became involved in a student demonstration at the University of Illinois on May 7, 1970, in which you were charged, convicted, fined, and placed on probation for aggravated battery (striking a state policeman on the mouth); resisting arrest and disorderly conduct."

Comment: As is established by the trial record in that case, I was not a participant in the demonstration in question. I was a passer-by who interceded when a garbage truck was forceably backed-up into a driveway—at a risk to the safety of the student strikers who were trying to block the driveway. I demanded to know why the University police had made no attempt to arrest or disperse the students before forcing the truck through. While that exchange was taking place, a contingent of 60 state troopers came charging into the crowd without warning. Several people were clubbed including myself. I was arrested and charged, much to my astonishment, with assulting a trooper. At the trial, a trooper testified that he picked me up from a sitting position and an "open hand" struck and chipped his tooth. He never saw the blow struck but he said it was my hand. At previous hearings he had testified to being struck by "a hard object." Six witnesses testified that I had never struck anyone and was never in a sitting position. The judge believed the trooper, commenting that he could not believe a trooper would club someone for no reason at all. There were many other violations of justice in that trial which I can not go into at present. In any case, the conviction was of three misdemeanors.

"Subsequent to your acceptance of a contract with the University of Vermont you signed a document with 14 other political scientists at the University of Illinois early in May of 1970 entitled "Faculty for Resistance—Political Science Section" which statement was condemned on July 22, 1970, by the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and 13 signatories thereto, including yourself, were rebuked for unprofessional expression."

Comment: The statement we signed declared that "the right to open and effective dissent must be protected at all costs" against the "encroachment of a criminal regime." We vowed to "intellectually arm" our students so that they might not succumb to the present "societal madness." We also deplored the continuance of the war and the systematic liquidation of Black militant leaders. The trustees of Illinois made a declaration to the press that they found such a statement to be "unprofessional." They were entitled to their opinion. The "rebuke" was never an official act of the University of Illinois trustees according to the Chancellor of that University (who himself publicly disapproved of the trustees' pronouncement.) But oddly enough it has become an official act of the UVM trustees who were never involved in the exchange.

"On January 27 or 28, 1971, you became involved in a verbal exchange with a student who had removed a sign posted by another student at the student center; your conduct was undisciplined and you used obscene language."

Comment: At the request of a student I approached the student in question. He had torn down the poster for a second time despite admonitions from other students and was methodically mutilating its remnants. I asked him to hand over these remnants and he did. I then soundly castigated him and at one point did swear at him for his obnoxious behavior. I refused his invitations to step outside and fight. I now hear from several sources that he regrets his role in the whole affair, including his running to the newspapers. I leave the Board with the same question I asked of Trustees Eurich, Hackett, and Guilani in separate letters to them, a question none of them has chosen to answer:

"As a responsible trustee who is concerned with campus disorders and with acts of political vandalism and violence against property and person, do you believe that when a faculty member castigates a student for committing such an act of vandalism and for unlawfully interfering with the rights of others that the faculty member, rather than the student, should be the object of your public criticism?"

"You were involved with a student anti-war demonstration in downtown Burlington on April 22, 1971, in which you carried a Viet Cong flag."

Comment: I don't know what a "Viet Cong flag" is. I was carrying the flag of the Vietnamese National Liberation front. It was not a "student demonstration" but a community one, involving many non-students also.

"You failed to subscribe unequivocally to the oath of office required by law of all teachers in publicly supported schools and colleges in Vermont subsequent to the time that the requirement for such oath was ruled legal and proper by a duly constituted court of the United States."

Comment: When I signed the oath I did attach a statement as did a number of other faculty —

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Vt. Unemployment Figures Increase During December

The total unemployment rate in Vermont moved upward in December to 6.3 percent of the work force from the November rate of 6.1 percent.

According to estimates released by the Department of Employment Security, there were 12,100 jobless Vermonters in December, 450 more than in the month previously and 1,200 more than in December 1970. The total unemployment rate for December 1970 was 5.8 percent.

Most of the rise in unemployment was attributed to seasonal factors in Vermont's economy. Especially significant was a decline from November to December of 1,100 in construction employment.

The employment gain from November to December was entirely to nonfarm jobs which were up by 1,300. This more than offset a drop of 750 in agricultural employment.

Trade and service industries led the gain in employment increases among non-manufacturing industries, while in manufacturing the employment situation was nearly unchanged, declining by 100 from November to December 1971.

Nixon's Budget

UPI (Washington)--- President Nixon has announced a 246 billion, 300 million dollar budget for fiscal 1973. It contains a deliberate 25 and one-half billion dollar deficit. Mr. Nixon coupled the deficit budget with a demand that the Democratic congress enact a legal ceiling to prevent expenditures from going above his figures. The deficit is the largest planned in any budget since World War II.

However, Nixon forecast an over-run deficit of thirty-nine billion dollars for the current budget.

He described the deficit as,"Strong but necessary medicine" required to restore the economy. And he said "We take that medicine because we need it...not because we like it."

Included in the budget request is 76 billion, 500 million dollars for defense, centered around the renovation of the Navy, and the establishment of yet another request is 700 million dollars higher than the amount expected to be spent this year, and sets the stage for even higher military budgets in the future. Defense amounts to 32 percent of the total budget spending, but Nixon pointed out that for the first time defense will receive less money than human resources projects.

Senator William Proxmire took issue with the proposal to increase defense spending. Proxmire says that the proposed military increase is, in his words; "Indefensible at a time when the incremental cost of the Vietnam war has dropped by 20 million dollars.

Democratic Presidential contender Edmund Muskie say the Nixon budget shows; "A disastrous management of the Nation's economy."

The Cheerio Trust

UPI (Washington)--- The Federal Trade Commission has accused four manufacturers of illegally monopolizing the breakfast cereal business.

The FTC say that the monopoly grows out of a complex system of over-pricing, false advertising, and keeping competitors out. Named in the complaints were Kellogg, General Mills, General Foods, and Quaker Oats. The FTC proposes that least some of them be broken up.

Also in Washington the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial for three major drug companies that were convicted of conspiring to fix the prices of so-called 'wonder drugs'. The Court upheld, by a vote of 3-3, the second Circuit Court decision which set aside the conviction of Charles Pfizer, American Cyanamid, and Bristol-Meyers. The appeals court had ruled that the trial judge erred in his instructions to the jury.

Impressions of the Soviet Union

BY BILL WELLINGTON

Rather than attempt to give you a summary of My Trip to Russia, I will simply describe one experience which presented to me some of the less visible (more covered up) realities of life in the Soviet Union. Through this description I hope to be able to convey to you something of the feeling of being in the Soviet Union, for these realities were indeed the sights and sounds one could have feelings about.

We had been in Moscow for several days. We had been given tours of the city and of several major points of interest. All of us, at one time or another (at all hours, night and day) had haunted Red Square, gasping at St. Basil's Cathedral (with the multi-colored onion cupolas, Ivan the Terrible considered this church so magnificent that he put out the eyes of the architects lest they attempt to build anything more beautiful), gaping at Lenin's Tomb, or simply staring at the goose-stepping soldiers changing the guard at that incredible mausoleum.

A few of us had even begun to postulate on noticeably odd sociological phenomena: Why Muscovites everywhere walk arm-in-arm, in twos, threes, and fours became the subject of several rather futile conversations (this would only happen, however, after the subject of the quality of the food at our hotel had been momentarily exhausted). But we all knew that we had not seen the Real Thing; we could only attempt to surmise the conditions of life from the expressions on people's faces, and in a group such as ours, earnest students all, this attempt could only fail. We also knew that Intourist (our guide, mother hen, and keeper, depending on your point of view) was not about to present us with any "stark realities" that could survive all the postulating of fifty clumsy sociologists. Therefore, when the invitation came to spend an evening in the suburbs at the home of a friend of one of our group, I accepted readily.

Mische, a smiling, confident young man of twenty-five met us at our hotel. He seemed unaware (or superaware) of the situation: talking to Americans in a very public place, but he remained soft-spoken and warm behind his horn-rimmed glasses, underneath his fur hat. He greeted us easily with very good English and we were drawn to him. As our group of six moved through the crowds I often felt like grabbing his coattails lest I get lost, and we all stayed close to him.

We entered the Metro station at rush hour and experienced the "Moscow shove" as we swam in a noisy stream of commuters trying to keep our heads up, looking for Mische. As we neared the speeding escalator (down) the rattle became more furious. The rabushkas, little old women in shawls (who were the red terror of any crowd) always somehow seemed to travel cross current. They could mow down anything in their paths with their handbags, which they held out in front of themselves like a locomotive holds its "cow-catcher." We were soon sucked into the escalator and found ourselves riding a tremendous waterfall, staring at all the people riding up. The waterfall was curiously peaceful, for above and below the swarm and noise were fantastic. So we rode like the chosen few from one melee to the next.

The Moscow Metro system is beautiful and efficient, and the walls of the station are devoid of grafitti. Some of the art work is questionable (gilded statues of men and women carrying machine guns), but this again is a matter of perspective.

We reached our station and took a taxi (six of us) to our destination. We travelled from the sea of humanity in the metro into the sea of apartment buildings. Everywhere, as far as you could see there were huge glass and concrete blocks variously lit to resemble the negative of a photograph of a computer card. They were all very similar, all very new, and all very much a manifestation of Soviet progress. They appeared to us to be a part of some fantastic ecological nightmare, but we could not forget that we were in a country where the electric power plant has become a symbol of wonder, and where beauty is defined in terms of usefulness and productivity.

Mische's apartment was small, but not inadequate. Its adequacy was actually one of its more depressing aspects. The workmanship inside the apartment was noticeable crummy; exposed pipes smeared with plaster, ill-fitting cabinets and peeling wallpaper. It was a new building, obviously not the work of contented laborers. All this seemed remarkable and sad. From the window in the living room you could see the breadth of the complex of buildings. You could stare and become despondent with frustration. The American in our group spent much time staring out that window but the Russians who lived there called us back.

In the center of the living room stood a beautifully upright piano with candle holders on either side of the sheet music stand. As I stared into the deep rich grain of the wood I could see the faces of the others, warm and friendly, and the piano soon became the center of a vision.

We had not finished dinner before Mische sat down to play.

I've heard the voices of many great gospel singers—Mahalia Jackson, The Dixie Hummingbirds—many soulful voices vibrant in ecstasy. I've seen the faces (or pictures of the faces in my sheltered world) of oppressed people breaking out in song, throwing themselves into the sway of redemptive music, loosening the bonds of earthly suffering. I've delighted in the sounds of piano keys dancing earnestly, with a fascinating joy and seriousness. I've seen and heard and felt these things but I've never been so moved by gospel music (yes, gospel music!) as I was that night in Moscow.

When Mische played the spirit of the music was overwhelming. His cousin, Sasha, who hardly spoke English, knew the words to all the songs and bellowed them back to his brother and they wove melodies together, rocking and smiling, until all in the room sang: "This Old Hammer! Lay it down, lay it down!" Mische's piano carried us onward with a definite logic and purpose towards that glorious day.

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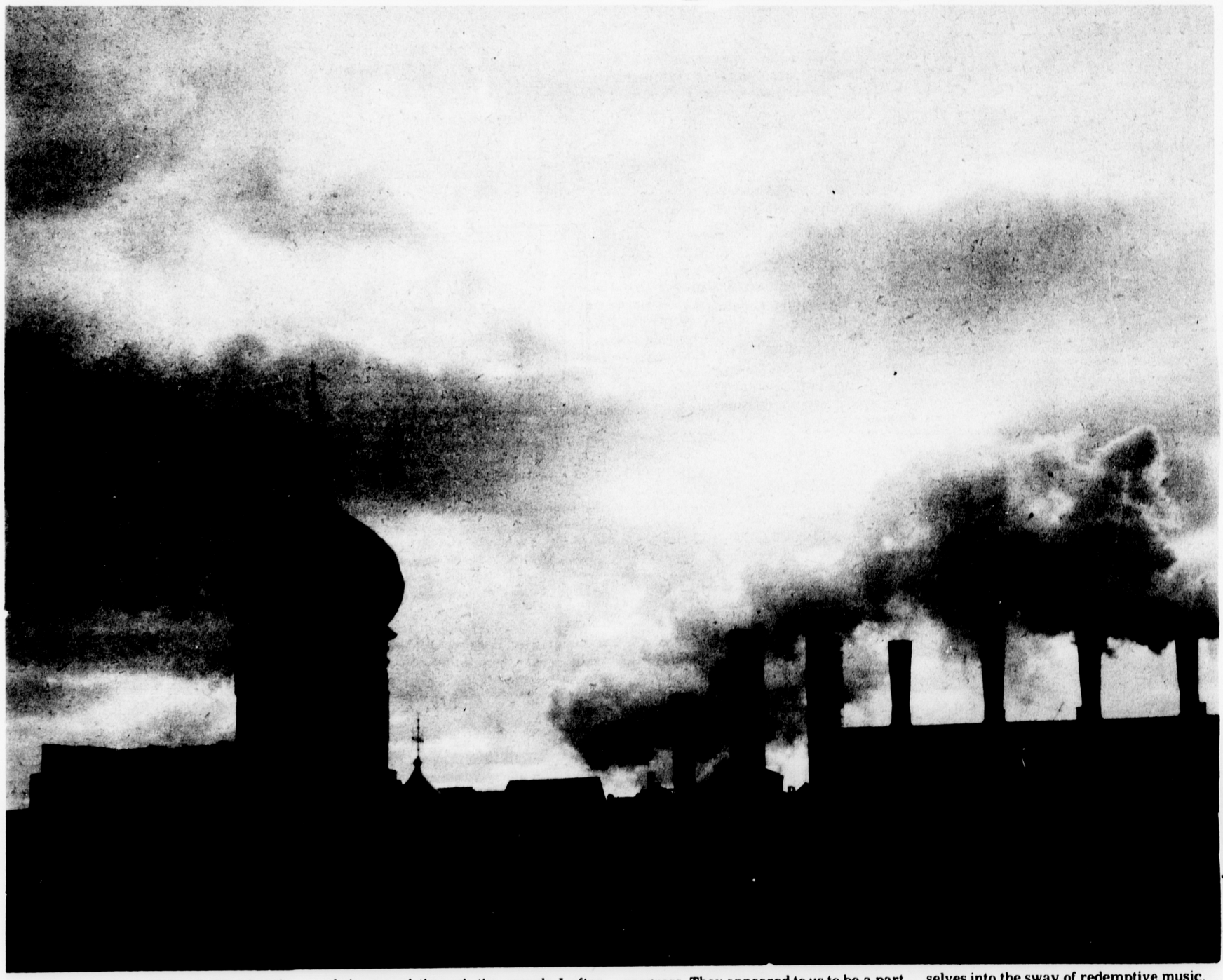

EDITORIAL

The greatest factor of America's pollution problem is waste. In a land with seemingly unlimited natural resources, there was no pressing need to learn how to husband our resources. There is a pressing need now. Our society's environment is not depleted of the natural resources we have exploited. Instead, it is glutted with the waste we have thrown off, both material and human.

Materially, we are burying ourselves in our own trash, and choking our own bodies in a bath of our effluents. We are hated throughout the world for our endless greed for more material things.

The same is true of our human resources. For centuries we have wasted the resource which consists of the minorities of our society—Blacks, women, Indians, and Chicanos. We have wasted our productive minds by becoming obsessed with material things. These things are true for all society. They are true at Middlebury College.

It is encouraging to see that in some areas, we are gradually learning that using our natural resources as efficiently and non-exploitatively as possible does not make our life worse. Instead, it adds to the quality of our existence, because we can feel a sense of harmony with our environment that would be otherwise impossible.

At Middlebury, people are trying to use their resources less wastefully. We are discovering that it does not lower the quality of our lives to use a recycling box or to turn off a superfluous light. Slowly, we are discovering that to move ourselves with our own energy is better than to let the automakers haul us.

Campaign GM, the movement for VPIRG, and the Environmental Quality group are manifestations of student desire to bring our society into closer harmony with our surroundings.

Our system of education, however, is moving in a direction that is causing more waste of an absolutely precious resource—the ability of students to teach themselves and others. Our system is becoming increasingly fascinated with technique, and as a consequence is becoming less human. We build Science Centers to teach the involved techniques of Science, but refuse to discuss the nature of Science. Our classes grow inexorably, and remove human factors even from the study of humanities. We place so much pressure to achieve in the realms of technique that the students do not have time to use the most valuable resource here—their fellow students.

In the same way we plan to build a fieldhouse where we can teach the bewildering techniques of sport, while we ignore and waste the resources for physical involvement with our environment and ourselves that is offered by our setting.

The priorities of this college are becoming more and more warped. We need a sense of direction that is lacking. We cannot learn that sense from a small administrative elite. We need community involvement in the direction of this college. Only then can we use a most valuable resource—the knowledge and sense of direction that belong to every member of the community.

S.O.

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, the student newspaper at Middlebury College, is published in Middle- bury, Vermont, every Thursday of the College year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to Box C798, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont. Subscription rates: $6.00 per year, $3.50 per semester.

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Neil Wolfe Trio -- Div

BY KATHY CONANT

The performance given Wednesday night, January 19, by the Neil Wolfe Trio was a refreshing change from the typical rock music which dominates this campus. A basic jazz trio with piano, string bass and drums, the group delivered some great interpretations of such popular songs as "Sounds of Silence," "Scarborough Fair," "Yesterday," "Gonna Build a Mountain," and "El Condor Pasa."

Diverse Musical Elements Used

The delightful part of the arrangements was that they incorporated elements from other kinds of music. These elements, blended beautifully with a popular jazz style, made for good listening entertainment.

From the field of classical music, Neil Wolfe borrowed counterpoint harmony, ternary form, and some of Bach's variation techniques. A good example of this was the arrangement of Jerome Kern's "All the Things You Are." The trio started out with a straight statement of the melody handled in a big sound, show music style. This merged abruptly into the improvisation section. The rhythm here was a very fast jazz brush beat which supported a counterpoint har-

Letters to

To the Editor:

We are sending a check in the amount of $160 to the UNICEF fund for the benefit of Bengledesh children as the result of the sales of our first two orders for the George Harrison **Bengladesh Concert** record album.

To the best of my knowledge, we are the only record store to be making such a contribution, though this may be the result of lack of information on my part. The commercial sale of this album too has been badly mis-handled, which has unfortunately resulted in many record stores and distributors playing it down, since the terms of sale were unreasonable.

I hope that your esteemed paper will give this item a mention so that our customers who bought the album will know that they have made a contribution to this cause.

The Vermont Book Shop

To the Editor:

I protest the use of presumably unpaid political advertising in the Campus. I refer to the article in last week's issue headlined "There is a Difference". It purported to give the views of two Democratic presidential candidates, Senators McGovern and Muskie, on various issues. The technique used was one familiar to anyone who has read a candidate's propoganda sheet: for a selected audience (in this case, the college student), the candidate is represented by a quotation which presents him in a favorable light, and a quotation by his opponent is used to present him in an unfavorable light.

I take exception to implications of the statements used concerning "The War". The statement by Sen. McGovern was made last year; the statement by Sen. Muskie was made six years ago. It is obvious that the political atmosphere now is far different from what it was then, and both Senators have changed their positions. In 1964 both of them voted for the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, authorizing the president "to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further agression." The next year, in a Senate debate, Sen. McGovern made the following statement: "Obviously, there is nothing contradictory about favoring decisive military action in Vietnam today at the same time that we hold open the door (to negotiations)." (Congressional Record, Feb. 17, 1965, p. 2879)

That has been the avowed policy of both the Johnson and Nixon administrations and the policy which both Senators now condemn. Certainly they are entitled to alter their opinions. Likewise the editors of the Campus are entitled to endorse whatever candidate they wish to, but such an endorsement should appear on the editorial page, not as implied in a "news article".

Douglas Rooks

(Editor's note): The present policy of this newspaper is to follow the "equal time" principle in the coverage of candidates. It has also been decided that it is best to allow the candidates to stand on their own feet with regard to issues; therefore, the **Campus** will attempt to offer the candidates' own statements and criticisms on the issues. Last week's article came from pro-McGovern sources. This week's statement (see page 2) comes from Muskie Campaign headquarters.

We will attempt to solicit statements from all candidates and to present them fairly, in addition to any editorial interpretations that might be forthcoming.

The date of Sept. 24, 1971 given as the time of McGovern's speech is inaccurate; a typographical error on our part. The correct date is September 24, 1963.

verse Musical Elements

nonization of the melody. (Counterpoint uses a second melody running underneath the first melody for harmony. This is opposed to traditional harmony which consists of melody plus chords.)

In this case, the bass player supplied most of the harmonizing second melody. One of Bach's and Mozart's simplest variation techniques was to fill in the intervals between the notes of their melodies with scales and trills. This is exactly what Neil Wolfe did in his improvisation section of "All the Things You Are."

Ternary Form

The improvisation section ended as abruptly as it had begun, and the Trio swung back into the big show-tune style they had started with. This is a ternary form, A-B-A, where the A represents the show-tune style which opened and closed the arrangement, and the B stands for the middle improvisation section.

As mentioned above, Neil Wolfe often borrowed the brassy, exciting circus-music sound which opens Broadway shows. He also borrowed rhythms from many styles of music. He used waltz time from Old Vienna, a modified boogie-woogie rock beat, the dance rhythm of the jitterbug, the impressionistic broken chord bass used by Debussy, definite rock

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Livingston Taylor in concert

BY DIANE GODFREY

Although it is difficult to avoid comparing Livingston Taylor with his brother James, surely one of the outstanding singer—composers of our time, I think it is only fair to judge Livingston on his own merits. After seeing Livingston in concert this past Sunday, performing for an audience of over 1,000 people, it is impossible to do anything but that.

A concert is nothing if not the interaction between the performer and his audience. Excellence is impossible without a good audience; likewise impossible without a good performer. In Taylor's concert, both elements were good, made so from the outset by the highly entertaining supporting act, a folksinger by the name of Jon Pousette Dart.

One of the purposes of a supporting act is to "warm up" the audience for the main headliner; this Dart accomplished admirably. A moment of hilarity was created when Dart broke a guitar string and was required to go offstage to replace it . This atmosphere of high spirits prevailed throughout the concert and was only intensified when Taylor came onstage.

Dart has an easy-going manner which contributed to his proficiency as a performer. He sang mostly in the folk vein, although he varied this enough to include his own version of the late Janis Joplin's "Me and Bobby McGee."

Dart's playing has a clean, clear sound, and accompanied by his bass guitarist, John Troy, they made some fine music.

Taylor began to weave his magic spell the moment he started to play. The sweet, melodic quality of his music and his clear soft voice enchanted everyone throughout.

He played a variety of numbers, some from his albums and some which he has not recorded. The audience roared and cheered at his rendering of "Six Days on the Road," which Taylor called "a veritable anthology of truck-driving in America today."

Other fine selections from his albums included "Mom, Dad", "Caroline," "Get Out of Bed," and "Carolina Day."

Taylor charmed everyone with his version of "Somewhere over the Rainbow," from "The Wizard of Oz," which he called "one of my main movies."

He also played selections from the works of Ray Charles, Aretha Franklin, and Woody Guthrie.

Throughout the concert, the great rapport between Taylor and his very competent bass player, Walter Robinson, was highly evident. This communal feeling included the audience as well, contributing to the overall quality of excellence of the concert.

Taylor was called back for two encores, in the first of which he played a jazz version of "Greensleeves" on the flute, thus proving himself not only a master of the guitar and the piano, but a competent flautist as well.

In an interview after the concert, Taylor commented, "I can safely say that

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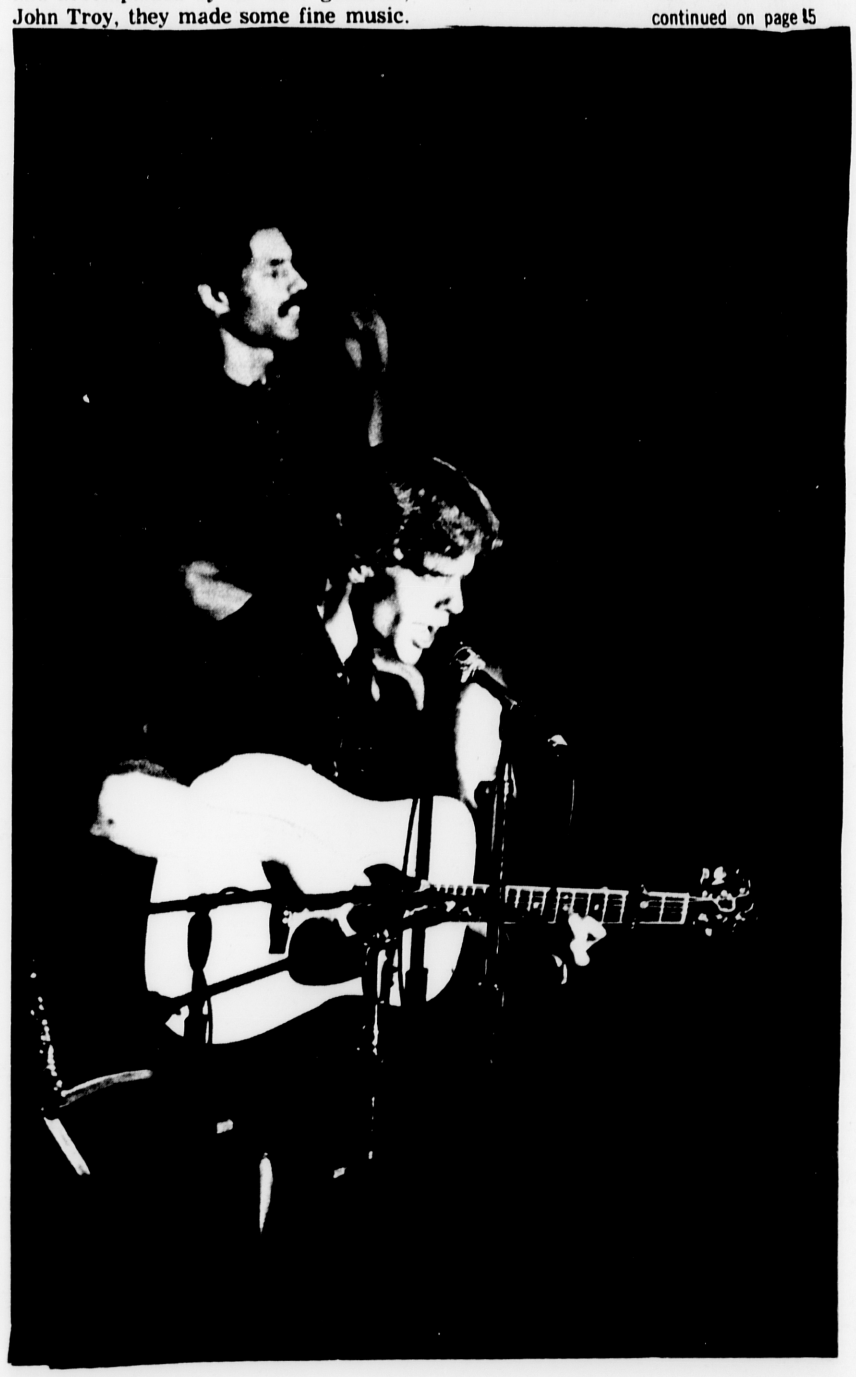

the Editor

To the Editor:

Last week's **Campus** article entitled "There is a Difference" did a disservice to both Senator Muskie and Senator McGovern. It was unfair to Senator Muskie because it distorted his views on two issues. It was equally unfair to Senator McGovern because it seems as though a juxtaposition of distorted Muskie positions to actual McGovern statements was the only way to stress the positive aspects of Senator McGovern's campaign.

Particularly outrageous was the use of a statement Senator Muskie made in 1966 as an accurate representation of his position on the war. Senator Muskie has realized the error in his former position and has sincerely deplored the Indo-Chinese war in no uncertain terms as a moral, political, and military debacle. He has called for the fixing of a terminal date for American involvement in Indo-China. Senator Muskie's position today—and that is what is most important—is second to none in opposition to the war.

On the question of amnesty, Senator Muskie's views are also misrepresented if the reader does not pay particularly close attention to the wording in both the Muskie and McGovern statements. Muskie believes that the terms of amnesty should be discussed after the war is over. Notice how little substantive difference there is with McGovern's position which calls for amnesty "at the end of the war."

Turning to the question of a black vice-president, it is necessary to consider Muskie's statement in the context in which it was said; Muskie was responding to a question before a group of California black leaders. It is a statement that has won acclaim for its courage and honesty by black leaders such as Roy Williams, Coretta King, and John Dean, the organizer of the Congressional Black Caucus. Moreover, Senator Muskie has pledged his efforts to diminishing the white racism that prevents the electability of a black man to national office.

Finally, it is interesting to note that Senator McGovern's statement on the black vice-president issue leaves him in the same patronizing corner as President Nixon.

The only substantive difference between Senator Muskie and McGovern on a question of public policy is on the reduction of U.S. troops in Europe. Senator Muskie's primary objection to the Mansfield amendment was the excessive haste with which such an important matter was discussed and voted on. The limited public discussion was somewhat reminiscent of the passage of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution.

It is clear then that Senator Muskie is a candidate who has staked out a position on the liberal end of the spectrum. Yet there are two further reasons for support of his candidacy: first, the personal qualities of the man inspire a confidence in government that Americans long for; and secondly, Senator Muskie's broad strength and across the board voter appeal present liberals with a candidate who can best unite Democratic and Independent support in order to defeat Richard Nixon in November.

Elliot Polebaum

To the Editor

I would like to give my support as taxpayer and voter to Mr. Paul Bohne's opposition to the payment of compensation to billboard companies when their signs come down. I think that perhaps the reasons for this position are not fully understood by many people. The Bennington County Planning Commission, the Rutland County Planning Commission, the State Planning & Development Agency Association, the Bennington County Vermont State Farm Bureau, and the Vermont State Farm Bureau have all taken a formal stand in opposition to the payment of compensation, the Vermont Roadside Council

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Cats slip by Panthers

Perlman pulls off near-masterpiece

By Tim Katzman

On an unseasonably warm January evening, an emotionally charged Middlebury hockey team took to the ice at Gutterson Field House, in Burlington. Led by their acrobatic ace, Larry Perlman, the Panthers played an aggressive forechecking game, only to fall, 2-1.

Outshot, outskated and generally outplayed, the Panthers were not outhustled. Led by the forechecking of Rob McCallum, Charlie O'Sullivan and Bill Everett, the Panthers were not embarrassed.

The Catamounts displayed a crisp, heady passing attack that left the Panthers one step behind. But through gutsy, dogged hustle, tne Panthers were usually able to re-group and bolster Perlman's superb net-minding. The truth of the matter is that Middlebury, for the umpteenth time, ran into a superior team. The Cats possessed greater size, quicker shots, harder skaters and a more efficient team effort.

With all their combined hustle and desire, the Panthers did not exactly blow Vermont off the ice in the opening period. At the onset of the game, Middlebury was extremely cautious; they appeared to be somewhat hesitant to go with the puck. Perhaps they felt they were unable to do so.

Midd got untracked somewhat at the expense of an interference penalty to Tom Stillman at 5:19 into the period. Wendy Forbes sent out McCallum, and O'Sullivan to kill the penalty. McCallum, exhibited some persistent checking and skating to thwart any Cat scoring chances.

As Stillman's penalty expired, Midd executed one of their painfully bone-headed moves —— too many men on the ice. Captain Dave Norton served the penalty, and once more the Panthers were a man short. (Actually they were two men short for twenty-four seconds).

Enter McCallum, Everett and Co. With some artful penalty killing, Everett worked the puck the length of the ice, helped by Jim Hurd. From behind the UVM net, Everett flipped the puck out to a welcoming McCallum. McCallum slithered the puck by an outstretched Steve Eckerson for a 1-0 Panther edge.

For the ensuing ten minutes of the period, Perlman stymied the Catamounts. First, he stopped Patty Wright, UVM's brilliant playmaker, on a clean break; next it was Ted Yeates, who Perlman robbed. (Yeates, more frustrated than most, took a vicious swipe at Perlman as he cradles the puck. This was to be the typical Cat reaction throughout the evening, from such other animals as Ned Grant, Wright, and Chris Hurley.)

Finally, with 1:55 left in the opening period, Ted Castle scored for Vermont, when the Panther defense failed to clear the puck cleanly. Essentially, Vermont's opportunistic 1-3-1 zone-like defense netted the score. The front-man in the "zone" is responsible for picking off errant clearing passes and then feeding the wings. In this instance, Vermont executed flawlessly. Yeates intercepted the initial clearing attempt, fed to Wright, who in turn set up Castle for the goal.

The second period was a scoreless one with neither team mustering any offense (10 shots apiece). Barry Jones, Everett, and McCallum had strong rushes, but were unable to connect. All three of Midd's lines forechecked like men possesses, frustrating the Cat's high-flying wings.

The third period was Perlman's. The "Perl" turned back 23 goalward drives, many from point-blank range. Early in the period, he thwarted Rick Burns twice from right in front. Next, Yeates unleashed a screamer from the left side that Perlman somehow got a skate on. Diving and clutching, Perlman kept the Panthers in the game; at the time, the thought of victory was not altogether outrageous. Until 13:52 of the final period . . .

On a play similar to their first score, the Catamount's Castle grabbed a Midd pass in the Panther zone, and snapped the puck to Wright. Wright put a beautiful fake on Perlman, sped to his right, and flipped the puck by the outstretched goalie. Gutterson erupted, and UVM had a fairly safe 2-1 edge.

As the game drew to a close and various penalties were assigned to both clubs, Wendy Forbes pulled Perlman in favor of an additional skater —— but to no avail. In fact, UVM came the closest to scoring, as a Cat shot on the open net glanced off the pipe.

The Vermont newspapers called the game "a battle of the goalies." Hardly. It was one Larry Perlman playing his heart out that captivated the consummate appreciation of those in attendance. Eckerson was never really tested (he had 26 saves to Perlman's 52). Somewhat frustrated and certainly disheartened following the game, Perlman expressed his feelings: "I played just about as well as I can. I was beat cleanly on both goals. Oh well . . . "

It is difficult to win when only one goal is scored, though. When you score but once, you hardly deserve to win.

Tomorrow night, Saturday, Williams is here for an important Division II contest. Oh and by the way: UVM will be here for a rematch on the 23rd of February.

Drop in Alumni Giving Foreseen

BY TOM RYAN

Rome and her Colosseum should have been the setting. Within ten seconds, a goal by the Panther's first line augered a Panther-Alumni game that resembled a rematch of the Lions and the Christians.

Some using crutches as hockey sticks and some with hockey sticks for crutches, the aged Aristotelian jocks limped onto the ice. Meanwhile, at the other end of the rink, the Panther Cubs practiced their checking drills on the Zamboni. No one was officially predicting a runaway—that might have reduced the alums' financial contributions—but balding heads, added adipose, and the absence of mouth guards (nothing to protect, they just took their dentures out, don't you know) induced a few kindly smiles.

With a memorial playing of a bouncey old rag, the Over-the-Hill Gang came center ice for a showdown with the Panther Punks. Before they could again get their creaking joints moving, however, the sapling pucksters had rifled two shots into the nets of the generation gap. Christians start praying; the lions have arrived.

But suddenly the action shifted from the Colosseum to Daniel's den as a venerable Ralph Bennet, a patriarch from would you believe it, the class of '50, dazzled the crowd with a brilliant score. Then Dean Tim Carey, with a shout about a failure notice Monday morning, tied the score as an intimidated Bill Burke stepped aside.

Stealing the show was alum "Rollie" Schopp who with eight rip roaring penalties managed to serve only 50 seconds. His best was a diving tackle on Rob McCallum. Bubba Smith would have been proud. The highlight of action came when record holding All-American Phil Latreille, after a score by teammate Rick Kelley '71, displayed some of that old zip pouring in a goal that again tied the game at 4-4.

Between period entertainment was provided by a series of awards. Receiving a Middlebury clock for continued interest in Middlebury athletics by an alumni was Donald MacLean, Class of '51. Mike Goldberger was the recipient of the "Moose" Provoncha Award for interest, support, and loyalty to the Middlebury Athletic Program by an undergraduate. A new award was also instituted by the Varsity Club in memory of Coach Stub Mackey. Rounding out the entertainment was a bit of buffoonery by debuting goalie Billy Burke who skated full speed pell mell into the boards to the special delight of the chanting DU decadents.

Back to the Colosseum as, following the alums' final goal by rough-housing Jim Glynn, virtually every Panther puckster earned himself a hat trick bringing the tally to 11-5. The alums' problem seemed to be that they kept losing sight of the puck due to their protruding paunches. Whatever the score, however, the evening was a lot of fun for those on both sides of the Middlebury diploma.

INTRAMURALS

By Walter J. Nelson

Hockey and basketball bounced back into full action after the Christmas Recess. Through last week's games (Jan. 17th), the standings in the American League were as follows: ASP, three wins and no losses; DU, four wins and one loss; SE, two wins, one loss, one tie; KDR, two losses and one tie; CP, three losses. ASP beat ZP, 3-2 in a thriller on the 12th; DU after an early season loss has won four straight: their latest foe KDR went down 9-0. Leading scorer to date is Buckley (PKT) five goals and one assist for 6 points. Schuster (DU) is closing in at second with four goals, 4 points.

In the National League, Independent (Gold) is in first place with four wins and no losses. It is interesting to note that they have kept all opposition scoreless while scoring thirteen goals. Independent (Gold) beat back strong Adirondack on the 12th, 3-0; Adirondack is in second place with a three win, one loss record; Stewart (Blue) won their first game last week from Stewart (Green) 9-2; this gave the Blue and Green teams a one win, three loss record. The Faculty-Staff entry and Hepburn have a record of one win coupled with two losses. Leading scorers in this league are Tom McGrath (Ind. Gold), with seven goals and one assist for 8 points; Dickerson (Stewart Blue) is close behind him with five goals and two assists for 7 points.

Basketball standings to date find SE (7-0) and DU (6-0) with undefeated records. Faculty-Staff, Independent (Blue) and Hep-Allen have a four and two record; Campus evened their record to three wins and three losses this week by beating CP (51-32), last Tuesdav.

Leading scorers are Pope (SE), with 118 points; Jackson (dDU),,with 101 points is second FOLLOWED BY Dowd (DU), with 87 points, Brown (Hep-Allen), 79 points and Stitt (Fac-Staff) with 73 points.

The week of January 24th finds full schedules for both hockey and basketball and could produce some upsets. Interesting to note in basketball is that SE & DU do not meet until March 9th which could be the game of the year.

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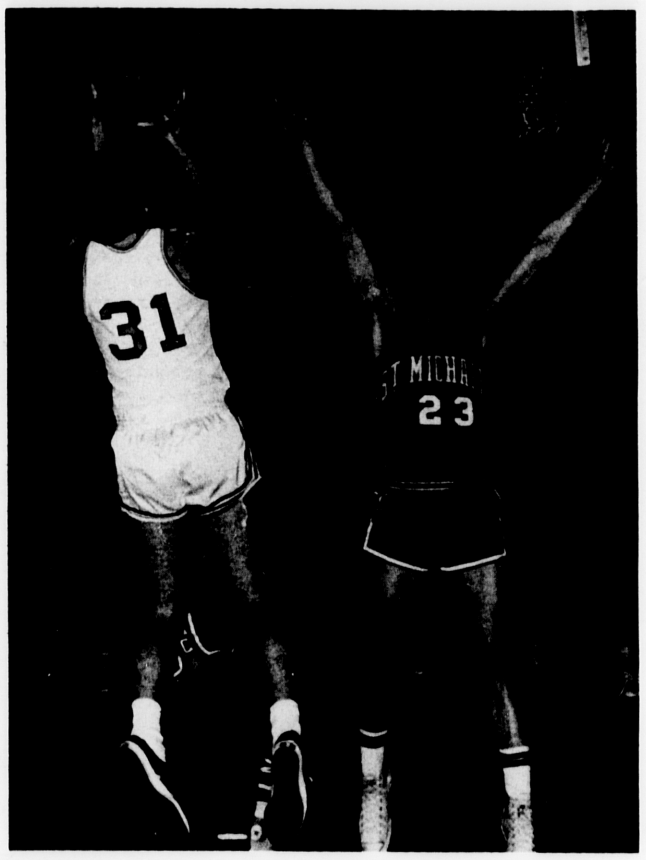

varsity basketball

BY JOHN DOHERTY

Final minute fireworks were the order of the day last week, as St. Michael's and Colby, old foes from the earlier part of the season, entertained at Memorial Fieldhouse. When the smoke subsided, however, the Midd squad had not fared better or worse, than on previous encounters, losing to St. Mike's, 83-76, while edging Colby 76-75 in a somewhat tainted victory.

Middlebury trailed throughout the St. Michael's game, yet came close to pulling it out in the last few minutes. The Panthers nibbled at the 51-33 halftime deficit throughout the second half, eventually narrowing it to within 8 points with 6:10 remaining. At that point, the Midd attack, spearheaded by Hayes, who had 10 field goals for the night (21 points), moved to a 74-68 deficit. Laffin, the top St. Michael's scorer with 25, committed a crucial foul on Hayes, taking himself out of the action, and ceding the 2 free throws. Hayes converted successfully, to make it 74-70, St. Mike's. After a St. Mike's free throw and numerous turnovers, Al Turner finally broke free and tucked it away with 2:12 remaining, to bring the Panthers their closest of the evening, 75-72. Turner fouled out a minute later, while trying to end a freeze by the St. Michael's squad, leaving them a 77-74 lead with 1:00 left. Mike Balzano finally ended Midd hopes when he broke downcourt after a steal and widened the lead to 79-74. St. Michael's took advantage of the desperate gambles of Middlebury in the final seconds to pad the score, with the resulting 83-76 final. Turner, Eliot, and Schneider followed Hayes in the points column for the night with 14 each.

The Colby game promised little action in the first half, as Middlebury opened up a 5 point lead in the opening moments and outpaced the Colby squad until the final 2 minutes. Here, Colby gained the boards, taking 3 or more shots from underneath at each opportunity. They edged into a 42-41 lead as time ran out in the half.

Veiulleux saw to it that Colby retained that possession while Zweig and Colella pressed their attack, holding a 60-56 edge midway through the frame. Middlebury was just a point or two off the lead behind the shooting of Pentkowski, the leading scorer with 16, and Hayes and Elliott who each tallied 13. Lack of offensive rebounding, however, prevented the team from thumping Colby.

It wasn't until the final minutes that Middlebury could finally pull ahead, and even then they failed to seal the game. Turner stole and fed Chapel with 3 minutes remaining to open up the closing action, Middlebury ahead 72-71. Turnovers then froze the game until the final minute when baskets were traded for a 74-73 score. Colby's Zweig then fed Sullivan to gain the lead 75-74 with 30 seconds to go. Pentkowski quickly brought the ball downcourt and passed to Hayes for his jumper from the right side. Though he rarely misses that set, this time the ball skimmed the rim and fell into the hands of Colby's Brad Moore, who tore downcourt and tossed to Zweig. Zweig, in turn, fed to Glover who picked up a foul with 10 seconds remaining on a scoreboard which read VISITORS 75, HOME 74. Glover needed to sink only 1 to insure a tie, while 2 conversions would have insured a win. In stead, to the Middlebury crowd's amazement and delight, Glover's throw glazed underneath the entire background and hoop, going out-of-bounds and giving the Panthers possession.

Pentkowski put the ball in play against a desperate Colby press that forced the ball out-of-bounds. Pentkowski again put the ball in play, this time from just behind the midcourt line. Hayes took the inbound pass and faked his jumper from the top right of the key. Colby's defenders fell prey to the fake, leaving 6'6" Russ Chapel all alone close to the basket. Hayes clipped off a pass inside, and Chapel ended the affair 76-75.

Coach Whitmore of Colby protested that the timer had not started the clock with Pentkowski's initial pass (which was the case), but officials Vanderoff and Bak ruled otherwise.

B-TEAM HOCKEY

By Dave McCormick

A red-hot B hockey squad came from behind and defeated Kimball Union Academy 7-6 in overtime Saturday at Meriden, N.H. This game could mark a rebirth of power of the squad, as they overcame poor ice, poorer lighting and shoddy officiating in handing K.U.A. their first loss of the season.

The game started slowly for the Panthers, as they were smothered by six penalties in the first period. Middlebury came out of that period down 3-1, with Fred Erdman contributing the lone Midd score.

The Panthers dominated play in the second period, outshooting K.U.A. 16-7, but were again hampered by penalties, and split four goals with Kimball. Erdman's second goal of the afternoon, and one by Jim Clark accounted for the Middlebury tallies.

Woody Ladd notched a goal early in the third period to cut the K.U.A. lead to 5-4, but Kimball came back several minutes later to reestablish its two goal lead. Bob Hamilton then connected for Middlebury, bringing the score to 6-5 and bringing momentum to the Panthers. Midd continued to press, and hit the post several times, but could not connect. With little over one minute remaining and the Panthers trailing by one, all drives proved fruitless, as a penalty was called on a Midd player that left us one man down. After forty seconds of "ragging the puck," Middlebury forced a faceoff in the Kimball Union end and Midd goalkeeper Gondo Dallaire was lifted in favor of another forward. Middlebury controlled the play from the faceoff, and with 9 seconds left to play, Chris Cutler scored from close in and sent the game into overtime. It took Cutler less than a minute of overtime play to convert again, and his second goal of the afternoon gave the Panthers the sudden death victory.

As a tune-up for the Kimball Union game, the team scrimmaged the Intramural All-Stars on Wednesday, and came away with an 18-4 romp over the Stars. Muddy Waters led the B squad scoring parade with six goals; Ed Zysik, Chris Cutler, John Burditt, Fred Erdman, Brooke Roberts, Bob Hamilton and Dave McCormick also chipped in with goals for the B skaters.

New England Intercollegiate Women's Swim Meet Here Tomorrow

By Tim Katzman

Tomorrow, Saturday, the Arthur M. Brown Pool will host the 6th Annual New England Women's Intercollegiate Swimming and Diving Meet.

Middlebury College will enter a young but talented squad of ten members into the competition: Laurie Fuller ('73) Captain, Lucia Soloranzo ('75), Jane McGill ('74), Cathy Norton ('73), Marianne Van der Feltz ('74), Elizabeth Folino ('75), Linda Saarnijoki ('75), Sally Ferris ('75), Carol Simmermacher ('74), and Barbara Frantz ('75).

The She-Panther's record to date is as follows: They have entered in six meets, placing 1st in three of them and nailing down the second spot in the remaining three. They have recorded wins over Plattsburg, Castleton, Skidmore and Green Mountain Colleges and were whipped by UVM.

Over ten colleges will be vying for top honors tomorrow, starting with the opening ceremonies at 10:00 A.M. The swimming and diving events will commence at 10:15. The colleges that will be sending teams will be the University of Connecticut; the University of New Hampshire; defending champion Springfield College; Green Mountain College; Castleton State College; Radcliffe College; the University of Vermont; Northeastern University; the University of Maine; Connecticut College; and host, Middlebury College.

At the time of press, it was not certain as to whether Fitchburg State College and Southern Connecticut State College would be represented or not.

Miss Marte Loken of Middlebury and Miss Sandra Farrell of UVM, (both women's swim coach at their respective schools) will be the meet co-chairmen.

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Muskie's Record, continued

continued from page 2

which will protect public health and which must be met by nationwide deadlines; it provided the tools to enforce those standards, including a requirement that new automobiles be virtually emission-free by 1975. The law requires strict environmental standards for new industries and stringent emissions controls for hazardous pollutants; it sets heavy penalties for polluters and authorizes citizen action to enforce the law; it also created the first federal program of noise pollution abatement.

Resource Recovery Act of 1970: This act changed the government's solid waste pollution program from a holding action to a major new effort at recovering, recycling, and reusing solid wastes.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments (pending): This legislation shifts the concept of water pollution control from water-quality standards to effluent controls. The bill provides a two-phase program to implement the policy objective of no-discharge of pollutants by 1985. The bill provides $14 billion for grants in the contruction of waste treatment facilities. This bill passed the Senate with no dissenting vote.

Co-Authored

National Environmental Center Act (pending): This act establishes a structure that will provide integrated knowledge and understanding of ecological, social, and technological problems associated with air pollution, water pollution, solid waste disposal, general pollution, and the degradation of the environment.

Authored

Santa Barbara Channel Preservation Act (pending): This act provides for the control and prevention of further pollution by oil discharges from federal lands off the coast of California.

Joint Committee on Environment (pending): This legislation will establish a non-legislative body to improve the Congressional capacity for collecting relevant information on present and emerging environmental problems.

Supported

Efforts to delay Cannikin blast pending further environmental examination.

Opposed

Funding for SST program.

Construction of Trans-Alaska pipeline.

Recruiters on Campus

A Navy Officer Information team will be in Proctor Hall at 10:00 a.m. on February 1st. They will give information on becoming an officer in the Navy to those who might be interested.

Waitsfield, Vt.'s answer to "the Black Sea"

Shopping Center, continued

continued from page 1

Jackson's main stand on the entire issue was one of reform and environmental recommendations rather than outward opposition to the project. He was able to point out to Mr. Hunt and his representatives from Herbert Engineering, Inc. (the firm which is to do the construction) the problems of drainage and sewage disposal; Jackson usually requested after the discussion of a particular point, that approval should be given by the appropriate state agency before the Commission made its decision. The problem of run-off from the 8.4 acres of buildings and paving, coupled with the oil, grease, and usual parking lot effluents was thoroughly discussed. Several pictures of the drainage area behind the site were submitted by Middlebury College students as evidence. The Commission resolved to withhold its decision until the matter could be studied by a state agency for water quality.

Evidence was then given by Hunt and Herbert Engineering, Inc. demonstrating that there was sufficient water for the development. The Town Mananger of Middlebury confirmed that this was true. The question of soil erosion was then discussed by Mr. Jackson, and several experts commented on the subject.

The next point which caused some controversy was that of traffic conditions. A representative from the Vermont Highway Department presented the plans for traffic control devices at the access to the center. There was some question about the estimated flow of cars in and out of the center, but no one was certain of the effects this would have on traffic without concrete figures.

It was readily apparent that no historic sites nor rare or irreplaceable natural areas were endangered by the proposed shopping center. Therefore, the discussion of this point revolved around the aesthetics and natural beauty. Mr. Jackson made several comments referring to the 6 acres of parking area as "the Black Sea." He also submitted an alternate plan showing how effective landscaping could make the area more attractive. Soon after that, Mrs. Mae Brown, a resident of Rodgers Road directly across Route 7 from the site was sworn in as a witness. Mrs. Brown objected to the bright lights which were to be placed in the parking lot, and, presumably, would glare into her windows. She also questioned the size and maintenance of a planned play area and landscaping. When she was told that down the center of the parking lot there would be a three-foot wide strip of landscaping "planted with shrubbery," she responded, "You're going to have to be awfully selective with your shrubbery." The remark was greeted with a great deal of laughter and applause.

After the discussion of the various local and regional plans, the meeting was ajourned. No decision was made, and there will be another hearing at some yet unscheduled date. The general feeling of those attending the meeting was one of opposition to the project. The large turnout indicated the concern of Middlebury's citizens to a proposal which most felt was unnecessary. However, the town government supports the construction of the shopping center in order to raise Middlebury's tax base. If the Commission approves the project, construction is to begin this spring and is to be completed by September.

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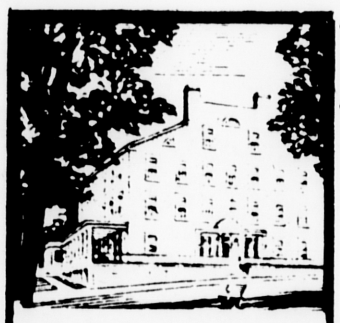

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Record Review --

Tchaikovsky

BY DOUGLAS ROOKS

Tchaikovsky : Symphony No. 2 in C minor, op. 17 ("Little Russian"); Georg Solti, Paris Conservatoire Orchestra; London STS- 15120.

Of all the famous symphonies written during the nineteenth century, Tchaikovsky's are probably those most maligned by music critics. The complaints are many and varied, but the most important is that, generally speaking, Tchaikovsky either cannot or will not develop his themes. Instead, according to these critics, he relies on an almost endless repetition of the themes in varying orchestrations. Despite this failing, the last three symphonies have never lacked popularity, for his wondrous melodic inventiveness and superb orchestrations overshadow the defects. Now the first three symphonies are experiencing a revival of interest, and a number of recordings of them have appeared, including this re-issue of the second symphony.

Mr. Solti and the orchestra go at it with a great deal of exuberance, which is what this work requires. If the playing occasionally lacks precision it is not noticable in the general vivacity which pervades both the work and the performance. The symphony lacks a true slow movement, but the charming marchlike second movement which replaces it is in many ways the most effective part of the symphony. The interesting rhythmic patterns of the Scherzo are the most prominent elements of the third movement. The rather long and noisy finale employs an eight-bar theme repeated in every section of the orchestra, and is occasionally interrupted by a second subject, also liberally repeated. The symphony concludes with a rousing coda reminiscent of Rossini.

For a re-issue, the sound in excellent. This is definitely a youthful work, but most of the attributes of Tchaikovsky's later works are evident here, and it is given an appropriate performance. Enough said; if you like Tchaikovsky, you'll like this record.

Neil Wolfe, con't.

continued from page 9

rhythms, the mysterious, winding rhythms of the Israeli, and a military march beat. In a schmaltzy, Wagnerian style Neil Wolfe used rapid dynamic, style and rhythmic changes, drum roll thunder effects, and 2001-sounding bass note drones. He even borrowed the V-I-V-I-V-I-V-I-V-I ending heard in many classical symphonies. These borrowed elements from all kinds of music, combined with popular melodies and supported by a light jazz style, made for some delightful interpretations.

Not All Sunshine and Roses

The performance was not all sunshine and roses, however. Neil Wolfe is basically a piano soloist and some of the arrangements would have sounded better with just piano. Although both the bass player and drummer were good technically, Neil Wolfe's piano playing was superb. The biggest problem was balance—probably the result of Mead Chapel acoustics. The drums tended to be clattery and the string bass, which was amplified, could have been turned down, or even off. The bass player also had an occasional tuning problem. Together, the bass and drums often covered up the piano, which should have been the main feature. Sometimes the dramatic effects became overdramatic and the schmaltz got to be a little too much.

Aside from these problems, the performance was excellent. The Trio played well together, their timing was precise, and they changed styles and rhythms right together with no loss of momentum. The dynamic control and lyricism were also good. The enthusiastic audience and the demand for an encore were sufficient evidence to support the fact that the concert was worth hearing.

Laura Reinertsen

continued from page 5

only fair to him to have tenure, and decisions on tenure should be made by those that know the teacher and know how good the teacher is in terms of what the students were getting out of it. The students' having any voice in tenure decisions would be most effective only if they were majors or near-majors, in the same department as the teacher in question."

Anticipating the committee's eventual report and its ramifications, she explains, "I don't think anyone of us would want what we decide to make Middlebury a total stop — dead steady — no change, because you can't grow spiritually if you don't change."

Vita-man

What would you like—good grammar or good taste? Dr. R.B. Scott pointed out that tobacco is the only drug to which addiction is universally considered respectable.

Smoking has a myriad of effects on the body. Smokers suffer from 65% more colds, 167% more throat and nose infections, have a 76% higher incidence of nervousness, 62% higher incidence of gas on the stomach, 140% higher incidence of labored breathing after exertion, and 300% higher incidence of coughs.

Destroys Vitamin C

Every cigarette that is smoked robs the body of vitamin C (there have been estimates from 25-100 mgs.) If a person smokes a pack a day, he is destroying, at the very least, 500 mgs. of vitamin C, which is over 16 times the minimum daily requirement. Some people never take in 500 mgs. a day.

Vitamin C is essential for food health. It increases your resistance, helps fight infections and colds, and has been reported by doctors to help everything from arthritis to polio. One writer reported that smokers are often deficient in this vitamin.

Deleterious Effects

Tobacco can have other effects too. Lung cancer and smoking are generally accepted as going together. The Journal of the American Medical Association reported that smoking can be damaging to your heart. The president of the National College of Surgeons reported that 90% of his ulcer patients are chain smokers. Poor muscular control, nervous conditions, impaired senses of smell and taste are a few afflictions related to smoking. Temporary night blindness is also created by cigarette smoking. A Mayo clinic doctor noted that "smoking just two cigarettes causes a 15-30 minute delay in the time the eyes require to adjust themselves to see in dim light."

There are also cases of sterility related to smoking, and tests with rats showed that nicotine produces fewer litters and more infertile pairs.

Smoking during pregnancy reduces the birth weight of the infant, and "the reduction of weight is by no means trivial," according to **The British Medical Journal.**

A smoker of one pack a day will take in 840 cubic centimeters a year of tobacco tar—the equivalent of 15 full cocktail glasses.

Nicotine is a dangerous poison. If the nicotine in just a bit more than 2 cigarettes were injected into you, you would die promptly.

Cigarette smoke is also reported to contain 35-61 parts per million of arsenic, another poison.

Other studies have shown that non-smokers do better than smokers in school, that non-smokers have more wind, that non-smokers live longer, that smoking affects and changes blood sugar, and that smoking can cause an affliction known as smoker's asthma.

If you are a cigarette smoker, stop. When you feel the urge for a cigarette, at least one doctor has recommended that you chew on some licorice root. Garlic has been shown to be effective in relieving nicotine poisoning.

Next time you light up a cigareete, think of what you're doing to yourself—poisoning your body and, in fact, starting to kill yourself. Think of the discomfort of others around you. And think of the pollution you're causing—not only internal but external as well.

What do you want—good grammar or good taste? How about good lungs?

Baked Indian Pudding

milk, 1 qt.
cornmeal, 1/3 cup
soy flour, 2 tbsps.
sweet cider, 1/3 cup
sea salt, 1/2 tsp.
cinnamon, ground, 1/2 tsp.
ginger, ground, 1/2 tsp.
molasses, 1/2 cup
nutritional yeast, 3 tbsps.
dried fruit, chopped, 1/2 cup (optional)

Scald the milk in the top of double boiler over direct heat. Make a paste of cornmeal and soy flour in cider. Now blend it with milk, cover, and cook it over hot water for 20 minutes. Add the rest of the ingredients. Remove it from heat. Place it into an oiled casserole.

Now bake at 325 degrees F. for 2 hrs. or until set. You can serve hot and top with whipped cream or yoghurt. Serves about 6.

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middlebury campus

THE ROVING REPORTER

A regular column in the Campus in the future will be the Roving Reporter. The reporter will speak to the 'ordinary' members of the community, and will try to report those people's opinions on the most controversial and interesting aspect of the community.

By PASCAL CHANG

This week's questions were:
1) Do you read the Campus?
2) What do you think of it?

1) Yes
2) EQ news is the best. The rest you can take it or leave it.

1) No, I never read it.
2) Why? I'm not interested.

1) No, I never get it.

1) The Campus sucks. They try to be too professional.
2) Is there anything good about it? Letters to the Editor.

1) I only read it when I write something for it. Actually I read it all the time.
2) What do you like about it? I only enjoy it when I read a radical author. I don't enjoy it when it sits back. I like a paper that embarasses people.

1) I thumb through it. I read the sports. I like the astrology page...read it to find out about concerts... read EQ news.

1) Yes, I think it's all right. The problem is mainly manpower. Like to see more graphics. Otherwise, not too much I can say about it.

1) Yes, you do pretty well.

1) No. Why not? "Join the Campus and see your name in print"...that made me puke. From that point on, my interest in the Campus was nil.

1) Yes. It's pretty good. Pretty good sports coverage., Lots of editorials. Like Letters to the Editor.

1) Yes
2) I read the sports page, editorials. It does a pretty good job.

1) Yes, when it comes out. Read it to keep track of things.
2) Might be able to have more feature articles.

1) Occasionally.
2) Nothing specific. It seems biased. Before you read it, you know what point of view it's going to take. Bias towards the left. At least that is what it was like before I stopped reading it.

1) Yes. I enjoy seeing it.
2) Most of it doesn't have much substance, real interest. There's nothing outstandingly consistent.

1) Yes. It's always fun when it comes out but when I start turning the pages, it gets very dreary.

1) Yes
2) It's all right. It needs an attitude of deciding where the news is going to be and where the editorial is going to be. It can't be a radio station. You hear the news 6 days after it's happened.

1) Occasionally.
2) It's hard to say. It doesn't have very good journalistic talents.

1) Yes
2) It's a pretty good school newspaper. Hard to answer a question like that when you're hit with it on the spot like this.

1) More or less.
2) It's okay. Occasionally there are a few asinine articles in it.

1) Yes
2) It's pretty good but the last issue was terrible. I like the way they cover the news. The sports section is good. But that astrology part, I don't understand that at all. It's just wasted space.

Parenti

continued from page 6

this was after Attorney General of Vermont agreed, in the presence of faculty and top administrators, that such qualifying statements did not violate the law. Here is my statement in its entirety:

"I am signing this oath not as an act of free will but, as has been made clear by the enforcing officer of the state, under threat of loss of livelihood. Intellectuals and artists in the Soviet Union are able to maintain their positions in their various guilds and universities only if they swear and affirm their loyalty to the State, a compliance which often is extracted under threat of loss of professional status and livelihood. The situation in regard to the above oath is not too different. The oath is an attempt by the civil authorities to control the personal loyalties and consciences of individuals. As the Puritans pointed out several centuries ago, the supreme commitment of any free man is to his own conscience and no man can be made to surrender that conscience.

I consider this oath to be a violation of my right to a free conscience. My signature should be taken as evidence of such coercion."

1.) Along with teaching and scholarship, the Board has created a new category called "professional conduct," and has then applied it to non-professional areas of behavior, including for instance the particular flag or sign you carry when you protest the war as a private citizen, or the kind of petition and public statement you and friends or colleagues might sign on some public issue.

2.) The Board has created another category called "professional expression" and specifically notes that it takes into account an individual's "utterances and acts." There is then, such a thing as an "unprofessional" expression and the Board, without revealing how it so decides, has judged the statement I signed in Illinois as a case in point. While insisting that it has no intention of invading the area of free speech, the Board is doing just that.

3.) The Board also insists that faculty must exercise "appropriate restraint" as the AAUP statement on academic freedom says. But one man's restraint is another man's repression, and the AAUP nowhere gives trustees the right or the power to impose their particular political restraints on faculty, or their particular definition of what constitutes restraint.

4.) In sum, the Board has decided that it is the sole expert judge as to what is or is not "profession" in speech and action, and that it can police faculty utterances and actions as might any totalitarian authority. The Board makes a claim for itself that is a gross violation of the principles which should govern free men.

UVM'S ANDREWS ON VPIRG

At the January twenty-third meeting of the Governor's Commision on Student Affairs, President Andrews of UVM spoke about that college's handling of the VPIRG question. He told the members that the VPIRG proposal received swift and favorable action from the UVM Trustees. According to Dr. Andrews, VPIRG was adopted unanimously: even the Vice-President of General Motors, who is a member of the Board of Trustees, voted in the affirmative.

General Motors was one of Ralph Nader's first targets in his consumer campaign. He first came to broad public renown when he published **Unsafe At Any Speed**, which called the Corvair unsafe. Nader is the guiding light behind the formation of PIRGs throughout the country.

Winter Lecture Series

Monday January 31. Presentation by essor DeLetis' Winter Term course.
Oral Interpretation of Literature.
Dana Auditorium. 4:15 P.M.

Tuesday, February 1. Norman Pereira.
Views of the Soviet Union, a report from his Winter Term course.
Dana Auditorium. 4:15 P.M.

Wednesday, February 2. Presentation by Professor DeLetis' Winter Term course.
Oral Interpretation of Literature.
Dana Auditorium. 4:15 P.M.

A Chronology of the Parenti Affair

1.) On April 8, 1970, while an Associate Professor of Research at the University of Illinois, Michael Parenti was given a two-year contract as Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, at the University of Vermont.

2.) On May 6, 1970, while still at the University of Illinois, Parenti was one of several people beaten and arrested during an anti-war demonstration. He was charged with aggravated battery, disorderly conduct, and resisting arrest.

3.) Later in May, a group of 15 political scientists at the University of Illinois (Parenti included) issued a statement declaring that "the right to open and effective dissent must be protected at all costs" against the "encroachment of a criminal regime." The statement was attacked by the **Chicago Tribune** and a state legislator. The University of Illinois Board of Trustees issued a public rebuke of the 15 for their "unprofessional" remarks, over and against the advice of University of Illinois Chancellor Peltason.

4.) In September 1970, with trial in Illinois still pending, Parenti began teaching at UVM. Accounts of events in Illinois as reported in the right-wing newspaper, the Champaign-Urbana **News-Gazette**, were picked up by the right-wing Burlington **Free Press**. Several stories had appeared on Parenti, identifying him as a radical, before his arrival in Vermont.

5.) Through September and October various attacks appeared in the **Burlington Free Press** including some by John Beckley, a UVM trustee. Parenti was informed by reporter Fred Stetson that Warren McClure, a friend of John Beckley, was taking a "personal interest in your case."

6.) In October 1970, Parenti is convicted of aggravated battery, disorderly conduct, resisting arrest. Parenti insisted he was innocent: he noted that (a) he had not been taking part in the original demonstration but had interceded because students' lives were endangered; (b) the state troopers came in swinging without warning; (c) the trooper with the chipped tooth had changed his story several times in pretrial testimony, then under oath had said he was struck by an " open hand" from someone in a sitting position, but had not seen the blow struck; (d) six witnesses said Parenti had struck no one.

7.) In the December 3, 1970 meeting of the Board of Trustees, Trustee John Beckley called for Parenti's suspension. Trustee Kenneth Scott offered a resolution to that effect, commenting that Parenti had recently given a speech at the Essex Junction Rotary Club and had refused to salute the flag. That "sort of person" had no right to be on the UVM faculty, Scott said. The motion was defeated 13-8.

8.) On January 28, 1971, in the snack bar of the Billings Center at UVM, Parenti castigated a student, Paul Barrows, for tearing down a poster advertising "Revolutionary Films."

9.) In late April, Parenti participated in an anti-war demonstration with about 165 students, and community people. At this time he carried the flag of the National Liberation Front of Vietnam for a short period.

10.) In December, the loyalty oath court case was lost by a group of UVM faculty (Parenti was not one of the plaintiffs), and they were ordered to sign the oath by January 8,1968. Parenti signed the oath but like a number of others attached a qualifying statement (after agreement on this point with the Vermont Attorney General).

Do the "Tighten Up"

BY ANDREW SCHWARTZ

Pick up any issue of one of the current pop music periodicals (**Rolling Stone**, **Creem**, etc.) and somewhere within its pages a writer will refer to a particular rock band or, less frequently, a particular track on said band's album as "tight". Ideally, the writer is describing a musical equation in which each individual musician understands thoroughly both the intricacies of his own part and his relationship to the rest of the band. The resulting sound is clear, to-the-point, and free of all excess in its style and arrangement. For the past few weeks I've been making rock 'n roll noises with a couple of friends—not just jamming, but singing and playing our favorite songs—and I speak from experience when I say that tightness is mighty hard to come by (we're still trying).

Sometimes tightness works as a function of economics. Consider the "Area Code 615" musicians of Nashville including Kenny Buttrey, Charlie McCoy, and Pete Drake. Working eight-hour recording days backing as many as five different folk, rock, but mostly country artists daily, they have devised a foolproof system of chord charting, using Roman numerals applicable in any key. When Area Code 615 finally surfaced with an album of their own (two albums to date) after years of providing just the right licks behind Bob Dylan and Dave Dudley, they can't play any other way **but** tight.

The Stax-Volt musicians heard behind Otis Redding, Carlax Thomas, and Sam & Dave are so tight it **hurts**, but they enjoy more freedom in recording sessions than their country counterparts, often assisting in the production and songwriting chores as well as creating the instrumental backing. In a backup capacity, the music of such as Booker T. and the M.G.s often displays a dramatic personality of its own, albeit perfectly coordinated with that of the singer. Soul artists of this type understand the importance of a stomping bass drum or stately Baptist organ chords to a truly successful r 'n b record. In country music, the artist is less concerned with the merely mandatory steel guitar than with the song and its lyrics. And by "successful r 'n b record" I am **not** referring to the commercial success of an Isaac Hayes whose vocal and orchestral techniques are the antithesis of tight, but to a long line of classic soul recordings including Otis' "Try a Little Tenderness", Aretha's "Respect", and "In the Midnight Hour" by Wilson Pickett. Isaac Hayes (formerly a successful producer for Sam & Dave) simply didn't know a good thing when it ran up to him shouting "GOT-TA,,GOT-TA,,GOT-TA!"

Tightness via a Taskmaster

Tightness via a taskmaster: Any acknowledged group leader will perform this role to a degree, but some people have made careers out of it. The Band is the prime example of this phenomenon, whipped into shape first under the direction of Canadian rockabilly singer Ronnie Hawkins, and then all over again by Bob Dylan. Ronnie wasn't much of a singer by he knew what kind of music the folks in countless cruddy bars and bowling alleys wanted to hear and he taught the Hawks (as they were known) to play it through brutal hours of painstaking rehearsal. Like Hawkins, Bob Dylan has a talent for finding superior musicians in diverse places and molding them into a powerful and coherent whole. When he joined forces with the Hawks in 1965, he was not only a hell of a singer and a songwriter but also a Star, supremely conscious of his Stardom. Dylan's attitude should be clear to anyone who's seen **Don't Look Back**, the film documentary of a 1964 English tour. As a musician, he allowed the strength and beauty of his songs to speak for themselves to the Band; as a Star, he never allowed a supporting player to step over his musical boundaries.

In 1969 the Band released a second album of their own and no matter what you may think of them now, three years and two albums later, there can be no denying that it is one of the tightest albums ever (and here tightness is a function of both prior experience and sheer good taste). **The Band** (on Capitol) is right up there with Dylan's own **Blonde on Blonde** (Dylan plus Area Code 615 plus Robbie Robertson, lead guitar—"Visions of Johanna" is the standout tightness cut) and Otis Redding's **Dictionary of Soul** (impossible to choose a standout tightness cut here, although Al Jackson's stop/time cymbal and snare work on the final choruses of "Try a Little Tenderness" takes honors for "Tightest Three Seconds").

How about tightness as a function of total form of emulation? The swell J. Geils Band, for example, has consciously modeled itself after such super-tight ensembles as the Muddy Waters Band and the Motown Records studio group. This consciousness is reflected in their choice of songs, their instrumentation,, in their greasy hair and black leather. Has the J. Geils Band any choice but to get tight? And they can pull it off admirably too, as on "First I Look at the Purse" from their first album and "So Sharp" from the new one. But let them try to stretch out their talents, as on the mostly-instrumental "It Ain't What You Do..." and I will personally stop dancing and sit down (in concert) or stop dancing and change the record (at home).

Finally there's tightness as a function of total musical empathy. I guess that means the Stones, the Who, and the Dead and a very few other bands I can't name off-hand. It's not a guarantee that you'll get off every time on what they're playing; sometimes it will sound like the individual musicians are playing entirely different songs, contrary to the First Law of Tightness which states "Everyone in the group must be playing the same song." But ultimately everything comes together and it's tight and it swings and it's rock 'n roll. It comes after ten years of playing together and knowing not only your own stuff but the other guys' too. It's the reason why Keith Richards could overdub all the guitars on the **Beggar's Banquet** album and make you believe that Brian Jones was actually playing with him rather than sitting zonked out in a corner of the studio.

And our little band (as yet unnamed)? We're still looking for a competent bass player and a charismatic lead singer. When we find them, we can get down to the business of playing a dozen three-minute songs for two hours a night, four or five nights a week, in rehearsal. Then again, another fifty or a hundred times, at myriad dances, beer blasts, bar mitzvahs, and funerals. Then, **maybe**, you could call it Tight.

(Next Week: "Bob Seger is the Living God")

Liv Taylor

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that was one of the finest audiences I have ever had. It was a beautiful sensation for me, really."

Asked if he felt any competition between he and his siblings, James, Kate, and Alex, he said, "No, very little competition. I'm just happy that they've been successful and I've been successful too."

Livingston Taylor proved himself to be his own man above and beyond the shadow of his brother James. He is a "musician's musician", and in his concert gave us some of the best music at Middlebury yet this year.

Impressions of U.S.S.R., cont.

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Mische stopped and while we caught our breath he said, "When I sing gospel music, I am free." I looked out the window again to the rows of buildings. I suddenly remembered that Mische took a great risk by having us in his home. All forms of oppression are so hateful with their ridiculous attempts at subtlety; an idealist hardly thinks of freedom in relative terms. A realist, however, will take what freedom he can get. I don't imagine there are many idealists in the Soviet Union, and I suppose that I should not have been surprised to have found a gospel singer there.

Sasha interrupted my thoughts as he shouted in a heavy Russian accent "Let's sin!" and we all forgave him for his bright eyes. As Mische cranked up the piano for another spiritual flight, I looked to the window and saw not the buildings but the reflections of those inside the room, warm and smiling. For the moment my gaze had to stop there.

DRUG ASSIST
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Letters to the Editor

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pensation, and several members of the Travel Information Council, including three Chairmen, have also publicly announced their opposition.

Since I am not a member of any of these Boards and Commissions, perhaps I should sketch briefly the background from which I have gleaned enough information to make up my own mind. In early 1966 I represented the Vermont Roadside Council at a meeting in Washington, D.C. at which the U.S. Burear of Public Roads, its officials and lawyers, explained the intricacies of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965. Since that time I have been in frequent communication with the Roadside Councils of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California on this matter of so-called "compulsory compensation", as well as with the Vermont Roadside Council. For the past seven years I have worked actively with the Federated Garden Clubs of Vermont, Inc. to tighten Vermont's state control over billboards, and then to support the "Riehle" billboard ban. I have attended hearings in Montpelier before the Legislature, the Highway Board, and the Travel Information Council, and have also talked with the recent State Billboard Administrator, the current Attorney General, and also with my husband on this matter. Since our towns are being asked to voice their opinion at Town Meeting, I am laying this information before the Selectmen of my own Town of Bennington, and think perhaps the voters here and elsewhere might like to look it over in some detail.

My considered opinion is that the claim of the billboard companies to compensation is an unjustified raid on the treasury of this State and on every other State in the Union which is trying to control billboards. These are my reasons:

By repeated Supreme Court decisions, the constitutional right of the States to control and even to ban billboards completely from their roads has been upheld. In Vermont alone the billboard companies have lost six lawsuits in the past seven years trying to upset this decision.

By a U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding a decision of the Missouri Supreme Court, billboards were made a separate classification of structure, not to be confused with the property value represented by a house, a barn, a roadside stand, or even a fence. In other words, they had no appreciable value. They were a parasitic use of the public highway, existing by sufference only.

The States have retained the police power originally given them by the Constitution, and so have the power to remove without compensation nonconforming structures. This power has never been surrendered to the federal government.

The States have also retained the constitutional right to enact legislation more stringent than that passed by the U.S. Congress. Vermont has acted on this right in enacting the billboard ban in 1968. This right was acknowledged by the lawyers of the Bureau of Public Roads at the 1966 meeting, and has since been reaffirmed by letters from officials of that Bureau to the Vermont Roadside Council. Also they have affirmed in writing that no penalty, such as loss of normal federal highway funds would be suffered by any State enforcing its more stringent billboard laws.

However, there is now a conflict between the billboard control legislation passed since 1965 and the long-standing constitutional law upholding the States' right of police power to remove illegal structures without paying compensation. This conflict needs to be resolved in the Courts, because otherwise every State in the Union which tries to clear its roads of billboard trash will face ruinous payments to the billboard companies.

"All right - granting that the billboard has less value than a fence, granting the State the right to remove without compensation, still the billboard companies ought to get the cost of their materials and labor back", you may say. Well - that may **sound** reasonable until you discover, from the sworn testimony under oath by an executive of the Callahan Outdoor Advt. Co. of Pittsfield in the case against the Town of Bennington and the State of Vermont in 1965, that every billboard yields a yearly return of at least 100% of its installation cost. Therefore every billboard has paid for itself at the end of its first year. Our law has allowed a generous amortization period of five years from its date of passage, and so the billboard companies will have reaped a 500% return on their investment in every board when it comes down, and still they are demanding compensation as a "right". This enormous profit perhaps will explain why their lobbying forces in Washington and in every State capitol are so heavily manned.

And finally, the money flowing into their coffers from the Vermont Treasury does not stay here - out of the five companies which own signs along ouw highways, only one small company in Burlington is in any sense a Vermont business. Every single one of the others is owned by an out-of-State company ; by Maurice Callahan & Sons of Pittsfield, Mass., or by Eastern Advt. Co. of Condord, N.H. or by Mickelite Co. of Westmoreland, N.H., or by National Advt. Co. of Jamestown, N.Y.

I hope this will explain why I believe that steps should be taken to challenge this fraudulent "right" to compensation in the courts, in the legislature, and here in our Vermont Town Meetings. If you agree with me, I hope you will let your Selectmen and your State legislators and your Travel Information Council members know. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Norton Barber